LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 196—c BOMBAY SATURDAY DECEMBER 17 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGH

An Ultra-modern pell-mell action—romance, loaded with thrills, novelties—luxurious gowns and sumptuous sellings

THIS WEEK

"FEET OF CLAY"

A Cecil B. De Mille Paramount Picture of unprecedented splendour! SCREEN NOVELTY DE-LUXE!

A Brilliant Spectacular production from the screen's master-director, featuring

ROD LA ROCQUE—VERA REYNOLDS—JULIA FAYE—THEODORE KOSLOFF and an all-star cast.

As the drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay. J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER, Cot. Tel. Inf. Service. Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG." Tel. Nos: 22044-24211.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22297.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Maumohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager. Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D. *Managing Director*

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A. A.I.A. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—First Class LICENSED WIREMAN on Rs. 100/ per month. Apply stating age, experience, etc., to Box No. 2061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29680

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTS CASHIER, Good hand-writing and regularity in attendance essential. Security of Rs. 2,000/- cash required. Salary Rs. 100/-. Will have to sign a three years' agreement. Apply stating previous experience, age, nationality and education to Box No. 2059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A 29670

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A well ventilated and lighted House in whole or pieces in Forbes Street, just opposite to Messrs. Greeves Cotton and Co. Apply to RAO SAHEB HARJIVAN VALJI 12, Champa Galli Kalbadevi Post.
C R602

TO BE LET.—for Hindus only, ROOMS BLOCKS, and SHOPS with good accommodation at Forjett Tarace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply To K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay. (Rent Rs. 13/- to Rs. 45 only.) Telephone No. 23643.
C R597

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIALL

EASY COURSE!—Excellent offers! All Brides and Bridegrooms, widowers and virgin widows, book your names with two annas stamps to AIYAR, Secretary, Indian Marriage Alliance Bureau, 2200 Devatigar Street, MYSORE, connections within the castes.
R601

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICALS.

BESCHN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

NERVES POWDER
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES
Half a teaspoonful to be taken twice daily with ½ to ½ a seer of milk. For man or woman alike.
A bottle of 16 doses for only Re. 1-4
Packing and Postage FREE.
UNANI DISPENSARY,
WAKOLA, — SANTA CRUZ.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance or take over Big Running FACTORY in North Bihar. For particulars please correspond stating the amount one is willing to invest with Post Box 2062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R656

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "MURORAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th December, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the departure of H. M. the King of Afghanistan on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th instant, the following roads and areas will be CLOSED to ALL vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes:—

From 4-45 p.m. until after H. E. the Viceroy has left for Government House.
APOLLO BUNDER
and
STRAND ROAD.

This order is made under Section 23(4) of the Bombay Citf Police Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 14th December, 1927.
29685

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and HIS MAJESTY the King of Afghanistan will drive IN STATE from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course and back on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road leading to the Stables will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic between 2-50 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. and again between 4-50 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23(4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th December, 1927.
29680

NOTICE

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 9th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company wil be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 30th December, 1927, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1927.
(2) To declare dividend on Preference Shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1928 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents,

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd December, 1927, to 20th January 1928, both days inclusive.

Preference Share Dividend if sanctioned will be payable on and after 15th of February, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand in register of the Company on 23rd December 1927.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1927, at Rs. 150 (rupees one hundred and fifty) per share free from Income Tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 6th December, 1927, on production of their Share Certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures & Agents.
Dated 15th December, 1927.
29679

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 (Rupees twelve and Aannas eight only) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th September, 1927, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1928, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) excepting SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of December, 1927. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1927, to TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1927.
29672

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1927.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1928, to MONDAY, the 16th January, 1928, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
29653

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEELWORK.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork required for overhead III class waiting facilities at Dadar.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 for each set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th January, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 10th December, 1927.
29659

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR A SHED AT NAGPUR.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for a shed over the transhipment platform at Ajni Yard, Nagpur.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, specification and drawings can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 16th January, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 30th December, 1927.
29660

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing resolutions confirming the following two resolutions passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1927, as special resolutions:—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."
2. "That Messrs. Herbert V. Lee and Jeevabhai Maganlal be and they are hereby appointed Joint Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

and also, if thought fit, to pass a resolution fixing the remuneration of the Liquidators.

Dated, 15th day of December, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI AND CO.,
Agents.
29684

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9|19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1927, at 2 O'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50,00,000|- (divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 250|- each) to Rs. 34,00,000|- (divided into 68,000 shares of Rs. 50|- each) by (a) extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital to the extent of Rs. 100|- per share on each of the 16,000 shares of the Company already issued on which Rs. 150|- have been paid up and (b) issuing three shares of Rs. 50|- each to each holder of a share of Rs. 150|- and five shares of Rs. 50|- each to each holder of a share of Rs. 250|-.

Should the abovementioned Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, 1928, at the same time and place for the purposes of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By Order,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated this 3rd day of December, 1927.
29628.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. ESTATE OF DR. HARIKRISHNA CHINTESHWAR UPADHYAY,
Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to arbitration made in Suit No. 1276 of 1927 on the 19th day of October, 1927, Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on the 24th day of August, 1925, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language in the Office of the undersigned peremptorily within a fortnight from the date hereof giving complete particulars regarding such claims and their full names and addresses in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Dated this 16th day of December 1927
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff in suit No. 1276 of 1927.
No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
29687

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANSING KESHAVJI GOVINDJI and Bai MANEKBAI KESHAVJI GOVINDJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. We are informed that in a suit filed in the High Court subsequently by Narsidas Purshottam as the next friend of Jamnadas Keshavji, a minor, against the said Manekbai and Mansing Keshavji Govindji being suit No. 2490 of 1927, Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed Receiver by Order, dated 15th December, 1927, of the undermentioned property with authority to complete the sale. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, exchange, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, succession or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the West side of Dady Seth Road together with the messuages, tenements, or buildings or structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 446 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 23A of the West Chowpaty Estate of the Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land forms a portion of land bearing New Survey No. B|7298 and Cadastral Survey No. 4A|380, Malabar Hill Division, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2660 (4), Street No. 101C, and bounded on the East by Dady Seth Road, on the South by Plot No. 24 of the said Estate, on the West by Plot No. 23B of the said Estate leased to Sorabji Hormusji Contractor, and on the North by the Plot No. 22 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Sorabji Hormusji Contractor.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1927.
MANCHERSHA & NARMADASHANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29683

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1775 of 1927.

GORDHANDAS KANIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhonie, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and other creditors of Sulemanji Abdulhussein. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) NAJMUDDIN ABDULBHAI KAPADVANJWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) SULEMANJI ABDULHUSSEIN of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,
All the Creditors of Sulemanji Abdulhussein.
the 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 29th day of August, 1927, Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this Suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff on behalf of himself and other Creditors of Sulemanji Abdulhussein against the defendants Najmuddin Abdullabhai Kapadvanjwalla and Sulemanji Abdulhussein praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Mortgage dated 30th day of August, 1924, is fraudulent and void as against the Plaintiff and other creditors of the 2nd Defendant.
(b) the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the 16th day of January, 1928, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the above suit.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of December, 1927.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29678

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJI MORARJI, UTTAMLAL VANDRAVANDAS and NAROTAMDAS BECHARDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all claims and incumbrances.

ALL persons having or making any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, transfer, exchange, gift, request, trust, possession, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Examiner Press Building, No. 33, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of redeemed Government freehold land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Dadyseth Agiary lane and Grand Portuguese Church Street (Cathedral Street), outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 639, New No. 2974, Old Survey No. 259, New Survey No. 402 Cadastral Survey No. 1778 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 4460 and 4461 and Street Nos. 106-108-110-112 and 114 and bounded, on or towards the East by Cathedral Street, on or towards the West by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar and partly by the property of Laxmidas Chanda Ramji, on or towards the North by the property of J. J. I. Annunciation and on or towards the South by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1927.

JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS AND FOZDAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29681

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO MORROW SUNDAY, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT.

Of very handsome highly finished and antique polished complete Jacobean dining, drawing and bedrooms durable furniture consisting of Jacobean sliding, dining tables, chairs, and sideboards, sweet tone iron frame "Rudloph" cottage piano, very rich leather and tapestry upholstered, full sized Jacobean and tilting Chesterfield suites, roll top desks, Jacobean bureau, card and get-leg tables, cabinets, silver show cases, and drawing rom suites, old Ching and brass ware old Indian carved blackwood solid marble figures, velvet lined royal sofas, Jacobean beds with box mattress, lady's chival dressing tables with side mirrors, almirahs and writing tables to-match, English ice chest, marble washing tables, meatsafes, rich glass, English crockery and cutlery and best platedware etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand, Clubwalla and Jasubhai, attorneys for the Mortgagees Teckchand Fatehchand and others, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor. Narayan Narsoo Kether, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th January, 1922 and made between the said Narayan Narsoo Kether of the first part, Govind Kashinath Jogliker of the second part and the said Teckchand Fatehchand and others of the third part Messrs. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following immoveaple property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate at Mahim, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 726.50 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 1|162 and bounded on or towards the East by plot No. 5 on or towards the West by plot No. 1 on or towards the North by plot belonging to Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Coor and on or towards the South by plot No. 3 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5588 Street No. 63, 63A and 64.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 77, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Town Hall

MISS BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE'S

Concert

IN AID OF THE CONCERT HALL FUND.

SUNDAY December 18th, 1927, At 6 P. M. (S. T.)

Mr. K. M. JAVERI, M.A., LL.B., J.P.,—CHIEF JUDGE,—Court of Small Causes, has kindly consented to preside, and Mrs. JAVERI will distribute the TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, London, CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES presented by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

PROGRAMME:—2 Piano Soli; 4 Piano Duets; 3 Piano Trios; 2 Violin Soli; 2 Violin Flute Pieces; 2 Songs by a "Ventriloquist."

TICKETS:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 2, can be obtained from Miss PALAMKOTE'S MUSIC STUDIO, opposite Patell Mansions, 61, Cumballa Hill; or at the TOWN HALL on the day of the Concert.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S Super Jewel Production

WILD CAT OF BOMBAY

Featuring

Cinema Queen Miss SULOCHANA

WHAT WILL YOU SEE?

The female sex generally regarded as delicate and innocent however when a woman is wild she can baffle the best brains.

Daily FOUR SHOWS: at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW: Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holiday at 3. p.m.

Coming NEXT SATURDAY Coming NEXT SATURDAY

Imperial Film Coy.'s Super Jewel Production.

"KICKS OF KISMET"

COMING! SHORTLY COMING!!

Natyakala Pravartak Sangit Mandali.

Will stage their

Popular Dramas in Hindi and Marathi

At the **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** Grant Road

Watch the Date and Name of OPENING PERFORMANCE.

Coming! Shortly Coming!!

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION

OF THE

SEASON

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR'S Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

OPENING NIGHT ON THURSDAY,

22nd December 1927 AT 9-30 P.M.

MATINEES from Friday 23rd Dec. 1927 at 4-30 P.M. Daily.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"The World's News"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of leading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS PICTURE WAS MADE—FOR YOU. KOHINOOR FILMS' SUPER PRODUCTION

"The Mission Girl"

Featuring

Misses RUBY, HIRA and Messrs. KHALIL and SANDOW

Including

An all Star Cast.

Written by Mr. DAVE. Directed by Mr. HOMI MASTER.

A whirlwind of Action and Romance

Commencing from TO-DAY and During THIS WEEK

at the

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Junction GIRGAUM

SATURDAY & SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P. M.

DAILY AT 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.

Another Universal "Jewel"

"Sensation Seekers"

Featuring **"Billie Dove"** of the "Marriage Clause" fame and

HUNTLEY GORDON.

The story of a girl who sought sensation everywhere, yet had no illusions—hated sham and hypocrisy—laughed at conventions. And though she thought all love was lost found it at last in the man she had ridiculed. A stark human drama of the complex emotions of a startlingly beautiful society leader—that will hold you with enthralling interest and give you a new outlook on the younger generation. It commences to-day at

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE,

(CINEMA PRECIOUS - - Lamington Road)

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Extra show To-day & To-morrow at 3-30

PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT

IN

AID OF THE BHIL SEWA MANDAL

BY

BHIL BOYS

A Programme of Music, Dialogue and Dramatic Performances.

Citizens of Bombay! Don't fail

to witness TO-MORROW what welfare work could be done amongst aborigines by devoted workers like Sjt. A. V. Thakkar.

Sir CHUNILAL MEHTA presides.

BHANGWADI THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road.

SUNDAY, 18th December, at 9 P. M.

Tickets :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Tickets to be had of:—

LAXMIDAS SHRIKANTA, Kanji Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.
KRISHNA SWADESHI STORES, Kalbadevi Road.

Stay only upto end of December 1927.

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage

TO-DAY MATINEE at 4-30 P. M.

Benefit Performance

(In aid of Shree Ram Maruti Nidhi Fund)

KICHAK VADH

(By Mr. Khadilker)

TO-MORROW MATINEE at 4 P. M.

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!

SAVATEE MATSAR

(An Episode from Ramayana)

By Mr. KHADILKER.

at the **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,** Grant Road.

Reserve your Seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m.

Monty Banks IN PLAY SAFE!

And if you can't *Play Safe*— Play as Safe as you can!

Monty shows how it can be done in a Reckless Riot of fun, Thrills and Romance.

"Brothers Under the Chin"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

2nd WEEK 2nd

Commenced from 10th December 1927.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's

BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.

DRAUPADI VASTRA HARAN

("An Episode from Maha-Bharat")

will be screened at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS FILM

As scenes of Rajsuya Sacrifice, Maya Sabha and Bhagwan Krishna's Miracle during the "Vastra Haran" are most stirring!!

TWO EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Apply for booking to

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,

BALAJI HOUSE,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR BLACK ACID BLUE AND CHROME BLACK ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Swetham Byrne Lambert, Attorneys for Haji Ahmed Noormahomed and pursuant to the decree, dated the 16th September, 1927, in Suit No. 502 of 1927 (Haji Ahmed Noormahomed vs. K. B. Nagier and Bros.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms:—

40 Drums 2 Cwt. each Sulphur Black.
5 Drums weighing 4 cwts. Acid Blue.
5 Drums weighing 10 cwts. Chrome Black.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the Underwriters:—

1 case Stator (Electric Armature).
5 packages Ford Radiators (27 by 32 by 48 Black Shell, Model 1920).
3 cases Loom Brackets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN DEOLALI AND NASIK.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AT DEOLALI AND NASIK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 791 of 1923, (Gulbai vs. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on their respective premises:—

(Lot No. 1):—TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 18th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Deolali.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Balalgaon in Deolali (Nasik District) bearing Collector's Survey No. 39 Pot No. 2, admeasuring about 3 acres 3 1-2 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 8|12|0.

(Lot No. 2)—On the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Nasik.

All that piece of vacant land with a well thereon, situate in Nasik in the Nasik District, bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1, admeasuring about 11 acres, 27 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 14|6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahimji Moosaji Sardaria, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Sukanbai, widow of Moosaji Thaverbhai and Mahomedally Moosaji Thaverbhai, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th April 1921, and Further Charge dated 17th August, 1925, respectively made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on SATURDAY, the 17th December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Mutton Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2880, New No. 9885 Old Survey No. 2801, New Survey No. 4248C, Cadastral Survey No. 4197 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7110, Street No. 85-87.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	COMORINx	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
1 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
8 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		3,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
2 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £51.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA –	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA –	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA –	7,888
8th March	DUMANA –	8,427
5th April	MANELA –	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA –	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
x31st Dec.	TASMANIA M. –	Straits and Japan.
1928		
5th Jan.	KIDDERPORE ..	Staits, China and Japan.
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
31th „	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.
*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th Dec.	CHAKLA –	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
19th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st „	KARAPARA ...	East & South Africa.
21st „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	VARSOVA ...	Busreh via Karachi.
28th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

PANDIT INDRA SENTENCED

ABSENCE NO PLEA IN LAW

ALLEGED PROMOTION OF COMMUNAL HATRED

DELHI, Dec. 14.

Mr. H. D. Bhenot, in the course of his judgment in the case against Pandits Indra and Satyakam, editors, printers and publishers of the daily Hindi paper "Arjun" said that Pandit Indra stood charged on three counts under Section 153 A, I.P.C., in that he promoted feelings of enmity and hatred between the Hindu and Mussalman classes of His Majesty's subjects by publishing, as printer and publisher of the daily "Arjun" articles headed "Cauce rivers of blood to flow, dishonour women and spread Islamic rule in world," and "Eyes of Brahmans taken out with Daggers," on the 9th and 14th of July 1927 respectively and by editing, printing and publishing an article headed "Vina Ki Jhankar" in the "Arjun" of August 6, 1927.

Pandit Satyakam stood charged on three counts under Section 153 A. I.P.C., similarly, with promoting communal hatred by publishing as editor three articles headed "Vina Ki Jhankar," "Cause rivers of Blood etc." and "Eyes of two Brahmins taken out with daggers" in the issues of the "Arjun" of June 29, July 6 and July 14 respectively. Both the accused had pleaded not guilty.

THE DEFENCE.

Pandit Indra's defence was that he was absent from Delhi on the days when the three articles mentioned in the charge against him appeared in the "Arjun." Pandit Satyakam's defence was that he was officiating as editor in the absence of Pandit Indra. He was quite new to the profession, and most of the work had to be done by the staff. Being a novice, he did not quite appreciate the responsibilities that rested on the shoulders of an editor. Many items of news and contributed articles appeared without his knowledge. It was further contended in both cases that the words used in all the four articles did not come within the purview of Section 153A, I.P.C. The charges against the two accused were that they promoted feelings of enmity and hatred the Hindus and the Mussalmans. The magistrate continued: "I may mention that under Section 238, Criminal Procedure Code, when a person is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of an attempt to commit such an offence although the attempt is not separately charged. Thus, if the actual promotion of feelings of hatred and enmity is not proved, a conviction for attempt to promote feelings of communal hatred will be perfectly legal Section 153 A, I.P.C., provides the same punishment for an attempt, as for the actual promotion of enmity and hatred."

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The Magistrate went on to say that there were two points for determination. One was whether the two accused could be held responsible for the articles mentioned in the charges against them, and the second was, whether the artirles fell within the purview of Sedtion 153-A, I. P. C. Pandit Indra pleaded temporary absence in Kashmere from June 16th to July 22nd, and at Taghlakabad on the 5th and 6th of August. He therefore stated that he was neither responsible, nor was he liable for the contents of the issues of the "Arjun" dated the 9th July, 14th July and 6th August. But the absence of Pandit Indra from 11 a.m. on the 5th of August, and on the 6th of August, did not in any way excuse him for his responsibility and liability for the contents of the "Arjun" bearing the date of 6th August, because the words material for inclusion in the issue of the 6th August must have been handed to the compositors by 10 or 11 a.m. on the 5th at the very latest. It was therefore absolutel y clear that the material for inclusion in the issue of the 6th August was ready before he left Delhi, and he must ye held responsible for every portion of the "Arjun" dated the 6th.

Arguments had been advanced by the defence that if absence in good faith was proved the accused could not be convicted. In support of the arguments, various rulings had been quoted. In the opinion of the Court, all those cases differed from the facts of the present case.

It had been held that the printer and publisher, as long as he was registered as printer, must be held responsible, and that he could not escape responsibility by mere temporary absence and want of active knowledge, even if proved. Following this ruling, the Court held Pandit Indra responsible as long as he was registered printer and publisher of the "Arjun."

INEXPERIENCE NO DEFENCE.

In regard to Pandit Satyakam's responsibility, the Magistrate held that it was apparent that as editor, he was responsible for every portion of the newspaper edited by him. He pleaded inexperience but inexperience was no defence. He said that he had no knowledge of the publication of the articles in the issues of the 29th June and 9th July. This was a futile argument with no force of conviction in it. Pandit Satyakam was clearly responsible for the articles mentioned in the charge against him, and it must be presumed, the contrary not being proved, that he had knowledge of their publication.

NOT HUMOROUS.

Regarding the articles themselves the "fatwa" was entirely false as was seen by the prosecution evidence which the defence failed to shake. The news item of July 14 was false to a large extent and was unduly exaggerated. Both appeared under the most inciting headlines. The article needlessly and without any grounds attributed the commission of the offences to Mussalmans. The language used at places in the "fatwa" was indecent. The articles headed "Vina Ki Jhankar" were in extremely bad taste while another was written on a jeering tone. Another dated August 6 contained indecent language. It attributed all sorts of imaginary, bad and mean qualities to the Mussalmans as a community. Even Dharmendra Nath, witness for the accused, admitted that if his name were substituted for the word "Mussalmans" in that article he would not like it. If this was the case in the case of a highly educated Hindu, the feelings produced in the minds of ordinary Hindus and Mussalmans would be nothing short of enmity and hatred. The Magistrate did not agree with the defence that "Vina Ki Jhankar" was a series of humorous articles and that it should not be taken seriously. They were on the other hand disgusting and one of them was positively indecent. In the opinion of the Magistrate, the words used in all the articles were such as would in the ordinary circumstances create a feeling of enmity and hatred in the minds of Hindus against Mussalmans and in the minds of Mussalmans against Hindus.

The "Arjun" was a daily newspaper printed in Hindi. Its circulation was between four to five thousand. It was in evidence that among other places it was sold in Delhi and Aligarh. It was run by a man who was the son of Swami Shraddhanand, a prominent Arya Samaj leader. The "Arjun" must therefore be taken as an organ of the Arya Samaj and supported by the Arya Samaj funds. It did create feelings of communal hatred. It was not necessary that feelings of hatred should be reciprocal. It was not necessary to prove in an offence under Section 153-A that feelings of enmity were promoted or attempted to be promoted in the minds of both the communities. It was sufficient if they were promoted or an attempt was made to promote them in the minds of one community. Evidence was on record that Hindus in Aligarh and other places on reading the "Arjun" of the dates under complaint thought the Mussalmans were doings great "zulum." The feelings thus aroused could properly be held to fall within the meaning of hatred and enmity and did come within purview of Section 153-A.

MOTIVE BEHIND PUBLICATION.

Intention was the chief ingredient in a case under Section 153-A. It must, in the first instance, be collected from internal evidence in the words themselves. When the words used in an article are likely to produce hatred they must be presumed to have been intended to have that effect unless the contrary was shown. This was not done by the defence. On the other hand, it had been proved that the intention of the acused was to present false news as true and thus create feelings of communal enmity and hatred. The state of feelings between the two communities at the time of the publication of the articles must also be taken into consideration.

There was enough evidence on record to show that relations between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Delhi had been strained for a considerable time. There had been a series of communal riots since 1924 and order and peace was maintained on occasions of festivals by the employment of military force. The state of affairs in Delhi was such that even the most trifling matter was given communal colour and was made the basis of a fight. Rumours were spread and they increased the tension. One of the witnesses for the defence said that if the communal articles appearing in Urdu and Hindu were stopped there would be peace to some extent. In such a troubled atmosphere India and Satyakam published articles which were likely to cause enmity and hatred between the two communities. Their intention could be only one and that was to promote feelings of communal hatred. At Aligarh there had been a communal riot in 1927. According to the Collector of Aligarh and the defence evidence the general impression at Aligarh was that the Mussalmans were bent upon murdering Hindus. When such feelings existed the "Arjun's" false exaggerated and indecent articles could do nothing but add fuel to the flames of communal hatred. In such circumstances, said the Magistrate, Indra's plea that he had always been a supporter of Hindu-Moslem unity and that he supported a Maslem Congress candidate at the time of the last Assembly elections could be of no avail. The articles mentioned in the charge against him did not show that he was a supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. He declared himself to be a Nationalist. He used platitudes like "In the harmonious existence of the communities lies the salvation of India." The Magistrate says: "I have only to turn to 'Vina Ki Jhankar' of August 6 to see how far this patriotism extends, how far Indra's views may be on the side of communal unity. The case against him must be decided on the articles published by him."

VICTIM OF C. I. D. WRATH.

Indra raised another plea in his defence that he was a victim of the C. I. D. wrath. A more futile and valueless plea, says the Magistrate, could not be raised. The prosecution under Section 153-A was sanctioned by the local Government on the request of the District Magistrate. It might have been on the recommendation of the police. But when the case was scrutinized by the District Magistrate and the local Government what responsibility could the C. I. D. have. For these reasons the Magistrate found both Indra and Satyakam guilty under Section 153-A, Indian Penal Code. He senteneed Indra to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year on the first count, one year on the second count, and one and a half years on the third count, the sentences of imprisonment to run consecutively. In addition to imprisonment Indra was senteneed to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on each count or six months similar imprisonment in default, on each count. The Magistrate held Satyakam to be an inexperieneed young man and a tool in the hands of his maternal uncle Indra. In his written statement he had expressed regret for the articles appearing under his editorship. He was therefore senteneed to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count and a fine of Rs. 250 on each count or three months' further similar imprisonment in default.—A.P.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 11 POINTS HIGHER ON FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—RELAPSED 26 POINTS ON LONG LIQUIDATION—ADVANCED 36 POINTS ON TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 22 TO 15 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Dec. 15.

Favourable cables from Liverpool helped the New York futures to open 11 points higher. There was absence of buyers and prices gradually declined by noon some 26 points on long liquidation. At this level there was considerable buying by trade in conjunction with short covering, causing a rise of 36 points in values. The net rise for the day was 15 to 22 points. There was fairly large demand for ready which hardened spot prices by 25 points to 19.25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 15 to 15 points. Middling Spot prices improved 19 points to 18.88c.

The difference between Spot and futures prices is widening showing either a healthy demand for Spot Cotton or existence of short interest in futures market. At any rate the trade appears to have inclined to buy rather freely at present level. The speculative element still continues undecided as bulls are reportd parting with their holdings. However the technical situation being healthy there are no chances for a material fall at present and we continue to believe in steadier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York, dated 15th instant:—

January highest 18.70 (at about the close), lowest 18.34 (12-05 p.m.)

New York market advanced on trade buying.

Reuter:—"Market quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Dec. 16	
F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 15-12-27	5616000	7974000
,, Yesterday do	23000	53000
Exports to dae do	3379000	4810000
Stock at Ports 9-12-27	2602000	2967000
,, Interior Towns do	1341000	1527000
,, Liverpool 9-12-27	968000	1063000
Visible Supply 9-12-27	6156000	6892000
Quantity in Sight do	9286000	11232000

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15.
January	18.68 plus .19
March	18.89 plus .20
May	19.02 plus .17
July	19.02 plus .22
October	18.60 plus .15
Middling Spot	19.25 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15.
January	18.73 plus .15
March	18.92 plus .15
Middling Spot	18.88 plus .19

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 15.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	18.37
March	18.58
May	18.74

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

January	18.37
March	18.59
May	18.73

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M..

January	18.49
March	18.69
May	18.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 15.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 29,000

COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 15.
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-1/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 15.
Demand Bills 487.87

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 15.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL.

BETTER TONE—PRICES OPEN FIRM—LATER DECLINED ON STRADDLE SELLING—FUTURES 1 TO 4 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 13 points on short covering. As soon as the needs were supplied prices showed a quiet tendency at noon January was quoted 9 points higher. Later on prices declined under heavy pressure of straddle selling. The close was quiet at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices hardened 18 points to 10.64d. per lb. and ready sales were estimated at 5,000 bales.

EMPIRE COTTON:—

Empire futures closed quiet at a decline of 3 points in sympathy with easier American quotations.

EGYPTIAN COTTON:

Spot Cotton improved 15 points but futures declined 6 points for near months while distant deliveries closed 16 points lower.

While better feeling is prevailing in the market, prices witnessed a sudden setback on straddle selling. We are at a loss to understand against which purchases this selling was induced. At any rate looking to the existing discounts of futures prices, buyers will be confident of holding purchases as it will not pay to tender actual cotton against forward sales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 15th instant:—

"Liverpool market declined on straddle selling."

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report issued to day states as under:—

"Americans.—Our Liverpool friends cabled under yesterday's date that they did not think a further advance would be maintained and were not in favour of buying at present levels."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Distinctly steadier tone developing here. Liverpool showing resistence further decline. Would advise buying flat markets.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co. (Liverpool):—"Distinctly steadier tone developing here. Liverpool showing resistance to further decline. Would advice buying flat markets."

LIVERPOOL. COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 15. Opening	Closing.
December		10.01—.01
January	10.10	9.96—.03
February		9.94—.03
March	10.10	9.96—.03
April		9.94—.03
May	10.10	9.96—.03
June		9.94—.03
July	10.08	9.93—.04
August		9.85—.03
September		9.97—.03
October	9.81	9.69—.02
November		9.65—.02
December		9.65—.02
Middling Spot		10.64 pl.18

SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	550

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 15
Scinde Fully Good	7.85
Scinde Fine	8.00
Bengal Good	7.60
Bengal Fully Good	7.80
Bengal Fine	8.00
Oomra Good	8.25
Oomra Fully Good	8.50
Oomra Fine	8.75
Broach Fully Good	9.20
Broach Fine	9.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 15.
December	16.32—.06
January	16.47—.06
February	16.47—.06
March	16.70—.07
April	16.70—.07
May	16.85—.06
June	16.85—.06
July	16.94—.06
August	16.94—.06
September	16.94—.06
October	16.94—.16
November	16.94—.16
December	16.94—.16
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.15 pl.15

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 15.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—
Jan./Apl. delivery buyers 28|4-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery value 29.3.

BOMBAY

Firm on short covering. Long liquidation and Bazar selling. Closed firm.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Following a further rise of 20 points the local market opened at Rs. 370/ for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled firm in short sovering. When quotations were hardened to Rs. 373/9, long liquidation and Bazar selling checked the rise and prices declined. Quotation at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	370	373/8	369/8	370
Oomra D/J.	338/8	336/8	336	336
Oomra Mar.	341	311	338	338
Bengal D/J.	304/8	304/8	302	302
Bengal Mar.	308/8	309	306	306

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Liverpool opened 14 points higher but lost 4 points to improve 6 points. The forward market opened at Rs. 371/ for Broach A/M. and improved to Rs. 372/ on buying an European Export firm. At this level Bazar operators sold but improved on Japanese buying. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were firm as under:—

Broach A/M.	371	372/8	371	372/8
Oomra D/J.	337	339	337	339
Oomra Mar.	339	341	339	341
Bengal D/J.	303	304/8	303	304/8
Bengal Mar.	307	308/8	307	308/8

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Dec. 16. To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200	4,300
Fine M. G. Oomra	400	320

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec 16.
December	236.00+0.30
March	244.20+0.50
June	248.50+0.90

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Bengal 302 D/J.
Bengal 306 March.
Broach 370 A/M.
Oomra 336 D/J.
Oomra 339 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	320	314	307	299
S. P.	318	312	305	297
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Oomra No. 3	350	343	333	
Oomra No. 3	350	343	333	
C. P. No. 1	370	363	353	
C. P. No. 2	360	353	343	
Khandesh	347	337	327	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

100 Moon Mill Kosi 307
100 Ralli Bros. Bagalkot 375
100 Bombay & Co. Bagalkot 365
100 Bombay Co. Kosi 310
300 Toyomankwa Aurangabad 323
100 E. Spinner & Co. Mahava 315
100 Japan T. & Co. Mathia 317
200 Vardhman Bros. Bagalkot 363
100 Langli & Co. Bengal 297
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Darwha 342
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Amraoti 339
100 A. Damodar Amraoti 337

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Ready	Deliv. Cont. Ready. Ready leafy	Average. Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine	320			
Bengal Fine	315	305/10	+8	
Bengal FC.	305	295/97		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315	305/10		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	305	295/97		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365	345/50		
Nagpur Fine	365	345/50	+24	
Yeotmal Fine	350	340		
Arvi Fine	350	340	+13	
Amraoti Fine	345	325/30		
Khambaon-Akola Fine	340	325/30		
Mulkapur Fine	337	320/25		
Khandesh Fine	332	315/20	—4	
Muthia Fine		310/15	—5	
Nanded/Purna FG.	355			
Purna FG.	350	325		
Parbhani/Sailu FG		330		
Indore/Ujjain Fine		330		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	336/40	330		
				March
Broach FG.				+14
Broach Fine				
Westerns MG.		355		
Westerns HG.				
Cambodia	440			
Miraj/Sangli	405			Mr./Ap.
Compta Good	410			+30
Dhollera				
Kadi/Viramgam				

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Dec./Jan shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Dec./Jan. 20th shipment Hull paid £15-3-9
Linseed Bombay ton:
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £18-2-6.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

	Bombay, Dec. 16.
Ready	21 5 0
Posha	21 5 3
Maha.	21 5 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 5 0
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

Ready	60 8 0
London Ready	26 12 0
Forward	26 9 0
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7-9/16
Closing	2 7-9/16
New York cent	58-1/2

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Posha	60/10/0	60/10	60/9	60/9/0
Maha.	60/8/0	60/9	60/8	60/8/0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec 16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1|6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 122 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's Selling D D 538.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155 3|4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1|2.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26/12
London Silver per oz. Forward 26/9
Tone of Silver.—Firm. China was a seller at higher rate. India bought. No sellers in the market except at over quoted rates.
American Cross Rate do's 4.88 9/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 16.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 4-1-4 per cent.
Three to six months 4 1|2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 15.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.44-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.18
T.T. Milan on London	89.97
T.T. Berne on London	25.28
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.75

LONDON METALS.

	London, Dec. 15. £
Copper English best Selectd	65-5|8
Copper Baziers	75-1|2
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	265-3|4

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	2,492	57,618	53,709
Central India	1,952	26,099	17,720
Barsi & Nagar	2,733	45,383	21,779
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,202	15,429	3,928
Berar	8,224	1,73,563	71,717
Central Provinces	2,448	56,717	12,734
Total Oomras	19,051	3,74,809	1,81,587
Dholera	89	18,812	5,140
N.-W. Provinces	386	53,589	27,119
Rajputana	497	9,673	7,111
Sind-Punjab	1,941	32,514	14,093
Broach		2,567	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2,600	10,525
WesternsNortherns		2,943	7,173
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	318	6,525	4,436
Persian	16	2,837	2,428
American		18,590	32,511
Egyptian & African	457	7,637	18,593
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		4	7
Total	22,755	5,33,100	3,12,152

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,955	1,06,696	58,991
Japan & China	3,800	80,640	76,980
Coast Ports	2	6,561	3,271
Up-country by Rail		26,045	29,640
Afloat in harbourior Europe, China & Japan		24,323	9,742
Total	6,757	2,44,274	1,78,621

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Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 16.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upt noon on the 15th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,782
Linseed	2,763
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	120
Gingellyseeds	5,223
Poppyseed	41
Groundnuts	36,115
Castorseed	5,946
Rice	3,831
Myrabollams	2,287
Cottonseed	63,071
Mowraseed	159
Gram	726
Joowar	1,194
Maize	92
Barley	488
Bajree	1,807
Coal	1,123Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/15, Highest 51/2, Lowest 50/10, Closing 50/10/6

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/7/6, Closing 4/7/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/10, Closing 4/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/14, Closing 56/3.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb.
January shipment sellers 49|6.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb:
January shipment sellers 49.
Wheat South Australian:
Afloat paid 52|.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:
December shipment buyers 51|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—
Dec. per cwt. 14|7-1|2.
Jan./March per cwt. 14|7-1|2.
July/Sept. per cwt. 15.
C and F Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 14|9-1|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Jan./March per cwt. 14|10.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dcl. 15.

Cottonseed Bombay.—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £8-13-9.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £18-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £19-17-6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 15.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. ... £4|4|11-1|2

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,, 3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,, 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,, 1,15,36,676

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MARINE
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MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|7-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 15.

Silver:—Market steady.

Spot	26-3|4
Forward	26-9|16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	121-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ...	10-1|2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86-3|4
Conversion Loan	75-1|2
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	55-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-7|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71
Consols	54-1|2
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-1|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1|2

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Money.—While the call rate generally stands at about 4 per cent., the undercurrent of the money market is distinctly steady. The trade demand is further up by about Rs. 160 lacs. This is a natural result of the continued increment of the trade demand. Requirements for funds have brought about a reduction in the cash balance of the Imperial Bank to the comparatively low figure of about Rs. 16 crores and it is now patent that funds must have been borrowed from Government under the Paper Currency Act. It does not seem unlikely that a further ries in the bank rate to 7 per cent. may yet ensue. The following are fixed deposit rates:—Two to four months 5 per cent. six months 4 1|2 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 9th instant shows a decline of Rs. 454-91 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 16,15,70,000 as compared with Rs. 32-74 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.84, a decrease of 5.16 per cent. under last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 18.87 lacs. Loans and Inland bills discountel have increased by Rs. 166.35 lars and Rs. 74.04 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down yb Rs. 1?.14 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 276.56 lacs to Rs. 4-68 crores probably due to sterling purchases, while other deposits are up by Rs. 60.43 lacs to Rs. 71.63 crores. The bank rate stands at 6 per cent.

In the main, the gilt-edged market has been quiet and dull, but a fair improvement has taken place in 3 1-2 per cent. Paper which moved during the week from Rs. 74-4 to Rs. 74-12 closing at R. 74-1-as a result of covering by shorts. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan steadied to Rs. 105-15, while 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-4. 5 1-2 per cent. 1928 Bonds receded to Rs. 105-4. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 104 and Rs. 105-2. and 1932 at Rs. 106-8. 6 1-2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan declined to Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan fell to Rs. 87-6 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 93-10.

The currency return of the 7th instant indicates a decrease of Rs. 193.31 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 179.61 crores. Silver coins have likewise by Rs. 193.34 lacs to Rs. 104.38 crores and silver bullion by Rs. 6.48 lacs to Rs. 7.10 crores, which is offset by an increase of 6.91 lacs in securities in India, while gold bullion and coin remain unchanged at Rs. 20.76 crores, The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.64 as against 78.90 a week ago.

It is understood that Sir Basil Blackett arrived in Bombay this morning. It is hoped that as a result of his recent visit to London his further endeavours for the creation of a Reserve Bank in India will be carried to a completion.

Exchange:—Throughout the week sterling exchange has been very steady and an advance of 1|32d. to 1s. 3|32d has been registered. Most of the strength inherent in exchange this week is directly attributable to the large numbber of export bills appearing in Calcutta. An additional factor has been the acceptance by Government of but 34 per cent. of tenders at 1s. 6 3|32d. Some betterment has been noted in the enquiry for remittance, especially bullion. The following are the forward rates; Ready and January 1s. 6 3|32d.; February 1s. 6 1|16; March 1s. 6d; March 1s. 6d; April 1s. 5 31-32d.; May 1s. 5 15-16d; June 1s. 5 29|32d. and July 1s. 5 7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation further improved to 4.88-3|8dols. this week, but closed at 4.88-9|32d. French franc and the Belga kept steady at 124.02 and 34.89, while the Italian lira appreciated from 30.20 to 89.95.

It is reported that Government buying rate is 1s. 6-1|8d. for intermediates.

Gold:—Firm sterling and rather large sales by American banks have further depressed the price of ready gold to Rs. 21-5-0 per tola. The volume of transactions though has continued to expand. The daily average offtake amounts to 15,000 tolas and stocks on hanl stand at some 3 1-2 lacs tolas. For the first time since Great Britain's reversion to a Gold Standard in April, 1925 American gold will shortly enter our market. The initial shipment amounting to 2 1|2 million dollars bar gold is already en route by the City of Benares and additional shipments are coming forward by a later vessel sailing from New York about 4th January 1928. Sovereign rates kept steady at Rs. 13 6-0 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5|0 for ready 9th December and 9th January settlements and Rs. 21-5-3 and Rs. 21-5-0 for 6th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclesive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £105,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 44,43,089 in bar and coin.

Silver:—Settlement operations have monopolised transactions in silver this week to a great extent. Prices have not moved within wide limits, the highest for the week being Rs. 60-10 and the lowest Rs. 60-5. China banks have not been particularly active, but American banks have purchased in order to cover previous sales. A feature of the London market was the sharp rise in price on Tuesday the 13th instant on the strength of a report of purchases for account of the Persian Government. The daily average offtake is unchanged at about 100 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at about 3,600 bars. In Shanghai the tael after advancing from 2s. 7-7|16d. to 2s. 7-9|16d. closed at 2s. 7 1|2d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-15|16d. and 26-11|16d. for ready and 26-11|16d. and 26-1|2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 60-5 for ready and 13th December settlement and Rs. 60-9 and Rs. 60-5 for 12th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected the bring £100,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £100,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1828 bars and Rs. 193,953 in coin. There is no silver shipmen tthis week from London to India.

Shares:—There has been a subsidence of activity in the share market this week and prices have slightly receded.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Steels showed weakness probably due to reports emanating from Calcutta which indicate that there is the likelihood of the Japanese Government imposing an import duly on pigiron. Ordy. Shares declined from Rs. 84|12 to Rs. 78 and Defds. from Rs. 286|4 to Rs. 267-4 to Rs. 267|8. Cement and other shares were a trifle easier in sympathy.

Bank shares kept steady, Imperial Banks steadying to Rs. 1,465 and contributories to Rs. 362|8.

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Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

WEEKLY YARN MARKET

16th December, 1927.

Continued decline in the raw material has had a depressing effect on yarns all round and as a result prices in all kinds of yarns have declined to the extent of ¼ of an anna per lb. and even at the close a further decline seems possible on account of continued absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres. The present period is a period in which a better offtake in yarns is expected and very often realised particularly in Indian yarns inasmuch as a considerable buying is being done during this period for the winter season and it is therefore quite natural that the dealers feel considerable anxiety when buying is so restricted, during such a period. Reports from consuming districts go to show that buying has considerably fallen off on account of decline in prices brought about as a result of continued heavy decline in cotton. It is anticipated that as soon as the cotton market becomes more or less steady and remains so for about a week's time inquiries are sure to increase and there will be more buying in evidence, but it remains to be seen how far these anticipations are realised. At the moment, however, there is a serious loss of confidence amongst the dealers who do not show any inclination to effect any purchases on a satisfactory scale and what little buying is done is simply hand to mouth and for the immediate requirements of their up country constituents. On the whole offtake is limited and prices are more inclined to decline although it can be said that they have now reached a level which apparently looks attractive.

English Yarns.—Manchester prices have no doubt declined to some extent but buyers on this side have been placing offers at about 3 to 4d. per lb., cheaper than Manchester quotations and any fresh forward business is difficult to bring about. Sales from stock result into loss owing to serious decline in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns which have been sold in considerably large quantities.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover is comparatively better in this class of yarns than in others on account of considerably cheapness of their quotations, which attract buyers in spite of continued decline in prices. Import Houses have not been pressing heavy sales, although signs are not wanting that they have been showing their willingness to reduce their rates provided buyers are coming forward with offers for sufficient quantities. The present rates look very attractive and on any further decline a large buying seems to be possible inasmuch as the present prices suit the weavers more in comparison with the prices offered by the Indian Mills as well as by the English spinners. Japanese exchange has gone down further which is no doubt in buyers favour. Sampin is steadily sagging although the decline is not comparatively heavy.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Prices have declined further owing to increased arrivals and limited offtake. At lower rates, however, inquiries have increased further and it seems possible that the present low prices will attract buyers in course of time and that offtake will be showing a steady increase. Foreign advices are yet very firm and business at lower rates does not seem probable.

Indian Yarns.—Our Mills have been passing through critical times and although cotton prices have declined there is comparatively a bigger decline in prices of yarns due to continued absence of satisfactory buying and Mills as a result have not been able to effect any sales from their stocks which have been increasing. It is now a well known fact that several Mills have been thinking of curtailing spinnings further to a minimum with a view to curtail their losses and if this step is resorted to there will no doubt be a shortage of yarns in the market but a lot of Labour will be thrown out. In any case public has been awaiting the decison of the individual millowners with particular interest. Reports from up-country markets go to show that the Mills on that side have cut their prices further so as to suit their buyers and with a limited demand as at present the offtake of yarns from Bombay Mills does not show any signs of improvement, unless the Mills are prepared to sell at still lower rates which means a heavy loss to some of them.

The future outlook does not at all seem to be promising at present but as the present rates are low and attractive, if cotton keeps steady for a few days, we feel the buying movement will be in evidence although there is no chance for prices to improve to any considerable extent.

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

MORE INTERNATIONAL FIGURES

The "Manchester Guardian" in its issue of the 28th ultimo gives the following further international figures regarding the world cotton consumption:—

"At the beginning of September the preliminary statistics issued by the International Federation of Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations gave the world's consumption of cotton in the 1926-27 season as 25,882,000 bales, an increase on the previous season of 1,200,000 bales. Since that report was published a number of additional returns have been received from Italy and Czecho-Slovakia, but the revised figures given in the newly issued "International Cotton Bulletin" show that the preliminary figures have not been materially affected. The totals of the various kinds of cotton used during the years that closed on July 31, 1927, and July 31, 1926, are shown in the following table:—

	1927. July 31, Bales.	1926. July 31, Bales
American	15,780,000	13,730,000
East Indian	5,196,000	5,572,000
Egyptian	1,005,000	921,000
Soudrics	3,900,000	4,458,000
All kinds ..	25,881,000	24,681,000

	Inc. or dec. Bales.
American	plus 2,050,000
East Indian	— 376,000
Egyptian	plus 84,000
Sundries	— 558,000
All kinds ..	plus 1,200,000

The total world's mill stocks of American cotton on July 31, 1927, were 3,020,000 bales, as against 1,969,000 bales and 1,893,000 bales on the same date in the years 1926 and 1925. respectively. The stocks of East India cotton were 1,515,000 bales, against 1,589,000 bales twelve months before, but the stocks in Asia of East Indian cotton were exactly the same as they were twelve months before. Egyptian stocks totalled 220,000 bales, against 201,000 bales, and, stocks of sundry cottons 554,000 bales, against 709,000 bales. The total world stocks of all kinds of cotton thus amounted on July 31 last to 5,340,000 bales, against 4,498,000 bales on July 31, 1926, and 4,267,000 bales on July 31, 1925.

SHORT-TIME WORKING.

The "Bulletin" also contains a table showing the number of weeks of 48 hours during which the total number of spindles from which returns have been received were stopped. In the case of Great Britain the figure for the half-year ending July 31, last was 3,919, compared with 6,040 in the half-year to the end of January last. The latter period, of course included four months of the coal stoppage. For the chief Continental countries the respective half-yearly figures are compared in the following table:—

	July 31, 1927.	Jan. 31, 1927.
Germany	1.334	2.206
France	1.333	0.822
Italy	3.041	1.337
Czecho-Slovakia	—	4.629
Spain	3.749	8.571
Belgium	0.427	0.588
Switzerland	0.883	1.069
Poland	3.625	2.136
Austria	6.287	9.203

In Japan the respective figures were 4,684 and 4,054, the figures representing working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan was 132 hours until May, 1923, when it was altered to a 120 hour week. Calculated in Japanese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 1.873 weeks for the six months to the end of July last, against 1.621 weeks for the previous six months. In China the respective figures were 10.753 and 9.170, but in that country the working week is 132 hours. Calculated in Chinese working weeks the stoppages are equal to 3.970 and 3.353 weeks respectively. In Czecho-Slovakia for the half-year to the end of July last overtime to the extent of 1.366 weeks was worked.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINNING SPINDLES.

From a table comparing the total of the world's cotton spinning spindles at the end of January last with that at the end of July last, it appears that there was a comparatively slight decrease in the six months, the respective figures being 164,616,000 for January 31 and 164,597,000 for July 31. In Great Britain there was a total decrease of 223,000 spindles, mule spindles falling from 43,935,000 to 43,816,000 and ring spindles from 13,615,000 to 13,509,000, while spindles spinning Egyptian cotton fell from 19,352,000 to 18,001,000. In Germany the total number of spindles at the end of July was 10,800,000, against 10,900,000 at the end of January, but the former figures are based on special official Government statistics. The comparative figures for some of the other Continental countries are shown in the following table:—

	July 31, 1927.	Jan. 31. 1927.
France	9,567,000	9,522,000
Italy	5,086,000	4,941,000
Czecho-Slovakia ...	3,629,000	3,590,000
Belgium	1,936,000	1,817,000
Switzerland	1,518,000	1,523,000

In India the totals were exactly the same but in Japan between Jan. and July the total increased from 5,680,000 to 5,952,000, and in China there was a rise from 3,433,000 to 3,568,000. In the United States the July figure was 36,728,000, against 37,374,000 in January."

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 15.

In the following weekly report Messrs. Vardhman & Co. state the latent demand throughout the world is sufficient to absorb any surplus that may be left out of the total supply.—

AMERICA.

The New York market during the week has on most days displayed a definite undertone of weakness on long liquidation, hedge selling and professional selling. When value reached 18.00 cent level, the market exhibited a considerable degree of price resistance, indeed strength might be more suitable word, evidencing revival of large trade demand and short covering. The nett decline in January position is 24 points.

When the crop was estimated 1,26,92,000 bales on the 8th September, 1927 January was dealt in at 24.00 cents while now the final estimate being 1,27,89,000 bales or 97,000 bales more prices have roughly declined over 5.50 cents. There are apt to be always periods of fundamental and technical readjustments of cotton situation. To-day the floating long interest is liquidated largely leaving the balance in strong hands. There is created some short interest in the market near the bottom and the technical situation is considerably strengthened. The dwindling trade outlook in America is greatly exaggerated as the consumption in the U. S. A. during the month of November reached 6,26,000 bales.

We feel that it will soon be realised that the latent demand throughout the world is sufficient to absorb any surplus that may be left. We think cotton a safe purchase at present level.

BOMBAY.

The local market has been very quiet on nervous unloading by bulls and Broach prices were depressed to Rs. 358. At this level firm buying rescued the market and prices recorded a fall of Rs. 12. To-day Broach April-May is quoted Rs. 367.

While there exists considerable talk about our prices still unattractive relative to the Americans, there is decided improvement in the export demand and mills are enlarging their enquiries. Prices in up-country markets are relatively dear for fine grades partly attributable to the holding process but more particularly to the existing enquiry. Generally speaking, with a revival in demand and owing to recent long liquidation the situation is becoming healthy. There are no prospects of the market feeling heavy crop movement which was anticipated with alarms and we look for a continue of steady markets.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

KEEN BUYING OF TATA IRONS

MILL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

MILL SHARES.

In sympathy with better cotton quotations, Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged. There was scattered selling with a slight decline. At this level there was energetic buying of Bombay Dyeing, Century, Fazal and Peral. Prices showed improvement and the undertone was firm at the close at 2 p.m.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary opened at Rs. 761 and Def at Rs. 262|8 with a quiet feeling. There was absence of sellers and keen buying by interested operators hardened prices. There was considerable shortcovering with a feverish tone. Prices closed at the highest point of the day. Bombay Burmahs ruled easy on long liquidation. Tata Hydros, Andras and Power shares closed steady. Bombay steams were firm with further support. Scindia shares closed quiet but steady. Alcocks were in good request with a firm tone.

SECURITIES

Government papers ruled rather steady.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 96|2 94.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/8
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/9.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (188 Pd.) 16 p.c 355
Union (5) Rs. 3/14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bandi Portland Cement (10) 41/12
Central India Mining (10) 25
India Cement 350 (O) 262|8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 248/12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 790
Punjab Cement (D) 11/12
Punjab Cement (D) 14
Shivrajpur (10) 49|8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pashora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 712/8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p. c. 4 p. c. 945
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 155 xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1130
Tata Power (P) (1000) 920
Tata Power (O) (1000) 580
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232|8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 617-8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 650

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415
Apollo (50) 7
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 327/8.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25. 975
Central India C. (Nagpur, (100) 11/8 536|4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 485
Century (100) 480.
Crescent (100) 205.
Colaba Mills 148|12.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) 1|1|0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120
Fazulbhoy 963/12
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 33-12
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 137/8
Indupic Maimau (100) 385
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 270
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (300) nil 290
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7010.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 121/4
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p c. 148/12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 525
Pabaney Mills 200 310
Pearls Mills 200, 630
173 Simplex 73, 205.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 542/8
Phoenix (100) 440.
Simplex (100) 205
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 91
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barocha Mills (100) 18|12.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33/8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 350
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 1g

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 352 8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/13/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/13/6 1945/55 Rs. 106
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 862|8
B. Burma T Corporation (50 paid x. d. 318/12
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 256/4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5-5-6
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9/2
Empire of India Life (5?0|10 1950
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 2? 19/14
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175.
200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam 18/8
Tata 1st Preference 136
Tata Constructions (30) 58
Ttaa Iron (nil) (160) 93/8
Tata Iron (O) 82
Tata Iron Def. (80) 287/8

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

(GULAB & CO.).

Karachi, Dec. 13.

We have to report a fairly large business in Railway share, almost all the scrips changing hands. The Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds continue to be in demand. The dividend of the Sind Lights is still in abeyance.

The Electries have been again in prominence, but much business is not possible owing to the shortage of the scrip. The Karachi Electries are quoting at Rs. 109|- per share ex-dividend while some business has been transacted in Hyderabad Electries at Rs. 110|- per share.

The Flour Mill shares have been wanting.

Some business has been done in the Karachi Port Trust Debentures.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100	140 C-d.
Sind Lighterage	150	130 X-d.
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	88 X-d.
Upper Sinds	100	87 C-d.
Electries:—		
Karachi Electries	100	109 X-d.
Hyderabad Electries	100	110
Debentures:—		
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	100	112
Flour Mills:—		
Karachi Flour Mills	80	115
India Flour Mills	60	100
Century Flour Mills	100	100

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Congress House, leaders to speak on Boycott of Statutory Commission, Mrs. Naidu presiding, 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Addresses to King of Afghanistan from (1) Anjuman-i-Madhavia, (2) the Iran League and (3) the Muslim Students' Union, 10 a.m.

H. E. the Viceroy and H. M. the King of Afghanistan attend the races in State.

At 5-30 p.m. H. M. the King and Queen of Afghanistan leave for Europe.

At 8-30 p.m. H. E. the Viceroy dines with the President and members of the Orient Club.

SUNDAY, Dec. 18.

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

S. N. D. T. KANYASHALA.

The Third Anniversary of the S.N.D.T. Kanyashala, Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University will preside.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A Lecture has been arranged to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Society's Hall when Mr. V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law, will speak on "Some impressions of England and the Continent, with special reference to Art".

CALL FOR NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of the various National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Congress at 5 p.m. (S.T) to-day (Saturday) to preserve order at the Public Meeting.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 17TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jeshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the celestial signs indicate that your motto in life seems to be malice towards all, charity to none but self. You, therefore, "build" (that is, create) hospitals and nursing home in the family for nursing and harbouring your grudges against relatives, including your life's partner if and when (it doesn't matter how) you get her. Your castles also are quite unlike those of the rajahs and maharajahs, but they are specially made by you, whenever you choose, on the sands such as that of Back Bay for airing your domestic views, grievances, etc. Lawyers, who are called "limbs of the law,"—if law is compared to a human being it is not clearly stated which limbs the majority of them are—say that the principle of equity is that "one who goes to the court of equity must go with clean hands." You will go with an unclean heart, to the Great Court of Equity of Allah, and pray for granting you your heart's desire, scrubbing your nose a million times at the altar, videshi or swadeshi, and slapping your face all-round for repentence of misdeeds just as Henry II did after the murder of Thomas a' Beckett (with the only exception of flaying your dorsal skin alive by knotted cords)! But you will be disappointed. There's no "influence" in that Great Court, no Velinkars or Talyarkhans to take up your cause. You have done your deeds in haste, repent in leisure, then, in your air-castles!

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Fellowship will meet to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Maclean, U. F. C. Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

In place of the usual lecture there will be a general social with games and short talks from the members of the Fellowship Group who studied the Hindu Scriptures during the last monsoon. The programme is as under: 6-15 p.m. Meeting for meditation, and (2) 6-30 p.m. Social Gathering with reports, etc.

THE INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The Delegates and members of the Reception Committee of the States' People's Conference are advied that those who have either paid their fees as deligates or members of the Reception Committee or are desirous of joining the Conference as such are requested to get their tickets from the office of the Conference by producing the receipts or filling the forms of membership before three o'clock to-day (Saturday), in order to be saved the trouble of a rush which is likely to occur at 3 p.m. when the Conference begins.

EQUALITY OF STATUS FOR INDIA

LEFT WINGERS FORLORN FIGHT FOR IT

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY'S VIEWS ON SIMON COMMISSION

Among the distinguished visitors to this country who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by s.s "Kaiser-i-Hind," was Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party in England. Mr. Brockway is also the Editor of the "New Leader" which is the organ of the I. L. P. He has been invited to India by the Working Committee of the Congress and the executive of the

"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of C. P. who arrived by mail on Friday.

Trades Union Congress, and the National Council of the Independent Labobur Party has asked him to act as a fraternal delegate on both these bodies.

L. P. AND I. L. P.

Asked to expain the relation between the Labour party and the Independent Labour party, Mr. Brockway said that the Labour party was a federation of organisations of which one was the I. L. P. The latter party represented Socialist and anti-Imperialist sections within the Labour Party and pressed their views upon the whole party. Sometimes they succeeded and sometimes they failed. One instance of their success was the demand of the withdrawal of British troops in China. What had a happened in the Simon Commission was an instance of their failure. Mr. Brockway assured our representative that the I. L. P. stood for India's right of self-determination and the party believed that the constitutional problem of India ought to be settled by asking the Indian parties themselves to present their demand and then discuss that at the Round Table Conference. In fact, they did not like the Commission method at all but given a commission it should have consisted of Indians appointed in agreement with the elected Indian parties in the Assembly.

RUMBUG OF EQUALITY.

It was claimed, observed Mr. Fenner

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party of England who arrived in Bombay by Friday's mail to attend the Madras Congress.

Brockway, that the proposal that the Indian Legislature should appoint a Select Committee to act with the English Commission on certain occasions placed the two nations in a position of equality. A moment's examination of the actual proposal would show, he added, that it was sheer nonsense. In the first place, the Select Committee of Legislature would be appointed by both the Council of State and the Assembly with the result that the officials and nominees of British authorities in India would be able to nominate a majority of its members. Elected Indian parties, in that case, would have a very small representation on that Committee and its representatives could in no sense, the more, be accepted as representing Indian point of view. Just as there was no real equality in the personnel of the commission, there was also no real unity in its procedure So far as one could understand. English and Indian committees were only to meet together when Central Indian Constitution was being discussed and Indian point of view woud be only brought to directly bear upon the British Commission when the Joint Committee would be considering actual ploposals of the Government. This would be, in Mr. Brockway's opinion, much too late for any effective influence upon the new constitution. For these and other reasons, he did not see how any self-respecting Indian on any self-reliant Indian organisation could co-operate with the commission. It was of course, he remarked, a matter for Indians to decide and he did not want to give any advice in the matter. It was no surprise to him that those Indian leaders and organisations which looked at Indian question from a national rather than a personal or sectional point of view had decided that they would have nothing to do with the Commission.

WRONG DECISION.

Dealing with the attitude of the left wing of the Labour party, Mr. Fenner Brockway frankly stated that many of them were profoundly disappointed with the decision of the Labour party to support the Simon Commission. At annual conference of the Labour party in October last, he proceeded, a resolution was unanimously adopted reaffirming Labour's belief in the right of Indians to self-determination and demanding that the Commission should meet the wishes of people in its personnel and procedure. As, however, the matters stood the Commission denied Indians the rights to self-determination and its personnel and procedure clearly did not satisfy Indian opinion. I. L. P. had, therefore, asked that the two Labour members of the Commission should be withdrawn. However, they had failed to bring that about Mr. Brockway gave an an assurance that at the next annual conference of the Labour party they would again raise the issue. He was afraid that in the meanwhile the decision of the Labour party to support the Commission would have a serious effect in aliecating Indian people from the British Labour movement.

DR. KHAN'S PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Fenner Brockway then incidentally referred to the interview which Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan had given to the Press and which was published in the day's issue of the "Times of India." Dr. Khan had stated in the course of that interview that the Labour party was not committed to the Commonwealth of India Bill and that the party would not oppose communal representation. He had further stated that he spoke on the authority of the Labour leaders like Mr. Ramsay MarDonald Mr. Snowden and Mr. Henderson. Mr. Brockway seemed surprised at the statement. Continuing he said:—I cannot of course what assurances Messrs. MacDonald, Snowden and Henderson have given but the actual position so far as the decision of the parliamentary party and the resolution of the Labour Party Conference are concerned, is as follows:

The Parliamentay Labour Party has decided to introdnce the Commonwealth of India Bill without being committed to its details and with Zprovision that during the Select Committee stage representative Indian parties should be given opportunities to put their views so that it may be amended according to India's desire. There is no recorded decision either by the parliamentary pury or any annual conference in favour of communal representation. The traditional point of view of labour members has been against communal representation on the grounds that it intensives and perpetuates communal differences in India. Until the Labour party on its conference has reached a decision it is inaccurated to say that Labour party has changed its view on this matters."

MACDONALD BACKS OUT.

Our representative then asked Mr. Brockway how Labour leaders like Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lansbery and Mr. Snowden who first wanted the Select Committee of the Indian Legislature to be appointed on the basis of equality with the Simon Commission could reconcile their previous views with the position they had now taken. Evidently with some reluctance, Mr. Brockway Summarised the situation as follows: "In the earliest announcement of the Simon Commission no mention was made about the Select Committee of the Indian Legislature of extension of any rights to Indians to sit with the Commission even in a limited way and cross-examine. This emphasized the unfairness of the proposal and when the Executive of the parliamentary labour party considered it, they appointed Messrs. Macdonald, Lansbury and Snowden to meet Lord Birkenhead. These leaders urged upon Lord Birkenhead that the Indian Select Committee should be placed on basis of equality with the English Commission but they were apparently sufficiently satisfied with Lord Birkenhead's reply to advice the Executive and the full parliamentary party to maintain labour membership of the Commission and to support it in the House of Commons. Despite the fact that even more left-wing leaders of the parliamentary party advised the support of the Commission there was a minority in the Labour party which continued opposition. It is known that Colonel Wedgewood, Mr. James Maxton, Chairman of I. L. P., Campbell Stephen, Secretary of I. L. P. Mr. Kirkwood, L. N. Wilkinson, Mr. Earnest Thurke and several others spoke against it. In addition, comrade Saklatvala, the Communist, and Mr. Scringeour, the prohibitionists, voiced opposition in their speeches. Whilst Sir John Simon has been apparently left a good deal of liberty regarding the procedure of the Commission, a careful reading of the speech by Lord Birkenhead and Earl Winterton does not indicate that any concession has been made providing for real equality between English and Indian representatives. Issue of equality of status to fundamental and can can only be decided by Parliament. It is not a pett-fogging matter to be decided by the discretion of a Chairman. The proposal that I urged was that the elected party of Legislature should appoint equal number of representatives as the English Commission and the two should meet on absolutely equal basis at the Round Table Conference. I have come to know that even this proposal does not satisfy some of the Indian leaders whose opinion I highly respect. I cannot answer for Labour party because I represent only one section of it which is in minority. However, the resolution which was finally adopted by the Parliamentary party made it clear that if the hopes which they believed Lord Birkenhead had held out were not realized, it would be open to the party to call for the withdrawal of the Labour members of the Commission. For the sake of future relationship of democracies of Britain and India, I hope the Labour party will still be able to manifest that it not imperialistic in heart."

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

SESSION COMMENCES TO-DAY

The session of the Indian States' People's Conference commences to-day at 3 p.m. at Madhav Bag under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Lord Headley, the Muslim Peer who arrived by Friday's mail.

IRAN LEAGUE

TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO KING AMANULLAH

The Iran League will present an address to H. M. King Amanullah at the Government House at 10 a.m. to-day.

MR. RANGA IYER'S INTERVIEW

We regret we are obliged to hold over Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's interview which he kindly granted to our representative after his arrival from his European tour by yesterday's mail-boat, due to very heavy pressure on our space to-day. It will be published in full to-morrow in the Sunday edition of the "Chronicle."

MISS BHIKHAIJI PALAMKOTES CONCERT

COMES OFF TO MORROW AT TOWN HALL

The concert organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund," comes off to-morrow (Sunday). A choice programme of 13 interesting items is arranged, which includes 2 piano soli, 4 piano duets, 3 piano trios, 2 violin flute pieces and 2 songs by a Parsi ventriloquist who will imitate the sound of a cornet. The items of 4 duets and 3 trios will be played on piano by the pupils trained by Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote who herself will play two piano soli,—a programme which is bound to suit all tastes. Miss Gool D. Tata and Mr. Homi D. Tata will play on violin and flute.

Mr. K. M. Javeri, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, will preside, Mrs. Javeri will distrbute the Trinity College of Music (London) Certificates and Prizes presented by Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd., and Mr. J. C. Forbes, Advocate, will thank the President.

It is to be hoped all lovers of music will not fail to patronise this unique annual

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference which commences its session in Madhav Bag, to-day.

function which, as usual, will provide a pleasing evening entertainment.

Tickets.—Rs. 5 and Rs. 2, can be obtained from Miss Palamkote's Music Studio, opposite Patell Mansions, 61, Cumballa Hill; or at the Town Hall on the day of the Concert.

MR. MACDONALD'S MESSAGE.

LABOUR PARTY'S DESIRE TO HELP INDIA.

The following is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's message to the people of India sent through Major Graham-Pole, Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs, who landed in Bombay on Friday morning to attend the Madras Congress.

"Whatever Indians might say, not only has Labour in its present action sincerely wished to help them but it is on the best road for doing that. I hope you will be able to convince your friends that that is so, but even if you fail to assure them that I am perfectly willing to accept their censure even in the knowledge that they are doing a very grave injustice."

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

The seventh Session of the Deccan States Subjects Conference will begin to-day (Saturday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Servants

"Chronicle" Photo.
Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, President of the Indian States' People's Conference which commences its sessions at Madhav Bag, to-day.

of India Society's Home (2nd floor), Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, under the Presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., Editor of the "Mahratta." The Conference will hold its second sitting to-morrow at 8 a.m., at the same place. The public are cordially requested to be present.

SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The 13th Anniversary Gathering of the Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya and competitive Concert of the Indian Vocal Music and Harmonium playing, will take place at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday), at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank.

LORD SINHA LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Lord Sinha has left for India on a four months' visit.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RACES

SECOND WINTER MEETING

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ARADIN	1
KHALIL BEG	2
BADIA	3

THE THANA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

WHITE SILK	1
ROULETTE	2
SAIFULZAMAN	3

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

COMPANY	1
SHAMSUZZAMAN	2
GOG	3

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

SHIVA KUMARI	1
KING'S YELLOW	2
POLYCHROME	3

THE IRWIN CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

SHIVAJI PRASAD	1
HILALUZZAMAN	2
TAIMURLUNG	3

THE KABUL CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

HEERA MAHAL	1
INVINOLA	2
VESINGTON PLANET	3

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

ISMET	1
NOUGAT	2
MODESTY	3

THE THANA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

HABOOB	1
NOMAN	2
SHAHZAMAN	3

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY'S LECTURE

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, addressed a gathering held on Friday evening at the Shrvants of India's Society's Hall, under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, under the presidency of Mr. F. J. Ginwala. Mr. Brockway exhorted Indian labour to organise itself and referring to the Simon Committee said, no self-respecting Indian could co-operate with it.

(A fuller report of this meeting will appear in to-morrow's paper.)

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Central Khilafat Committee and Simon Boycott Committee. A public meeting will be held at the Congress House to-day Saturday the 17th Dec. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the following leaders will speak on Boycott of the Statutory Commission.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, President-elect of the Madras Congress is expected to be present at the Meeting. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Speakers, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., Mr. B. G. Horniman, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azaid, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and others.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Dec. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	18.68
To-day's Opening Rate	18.63
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.89
Difference	+.21

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	9.96
To-day's Opening Rate	10.10
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	10.11
Difference	+.15
Broach Expectation	376 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 16.
Silver Ready	Rs. 26 13 0
Difference	0 1 0 Higher
Silver Forward	Rs. 26 11 0
Difference	0 2 0 Higher

Tone of market.—India bought.

NOTICE
TO
"Chronicle" Agents.

It is already notified that the "Bombay Chronicle" is issuing an ART ILLUSTRATED CONGRESS SPECIAL NUMBER in the 3rd week of this month and the price fixed is Annas Eight per copy. All the "Chronicle" Agents are hereby requested to reserve the number of copies they require for sale before the 15th inst. after which date the Office does not guarantee to supply copies owing to great demand.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

SALES MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle".

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927.

FAREWELL,

"To-day I stand before you as a servant of my people, otherwise I am nothing. I am a humble Amanullah."

"It is not enough if the privileged classes alone get education, enjoy life and have good clothes. What I earnestly desire is that the masses of all countries and all communities should at least get primary education, food and clothes enough to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather."

"It is education that makes a Nation."

"If you respect the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus they will respect yours. By ridiculing the religious beliefs of other people you are inviting ridicule on your own. Nay more. You are disrespecting the teachings of our own prophet by your spirit of intolerance."

KING AMANULLAH in his Bombay Speeches.

King Amanullah and his consort will to-day leave the shores of Bombay—the Gateway of India—to proceed to Egypt and thence to Europe. They have been hardly a week in India and they have visited only two cities. But short though their stay has been in India, to those who have been privileged to see or hear His Majesty or read his speeches, the period has been one of glorious revelations. His Majesty has come to India, seen her and conquered her—conquered her not, as unmanly and un-Indian hearts have thought of an imaginary conquest by "savage" Afghan hordes led by a King out for loot and tyranny—but conquered the hearts and minds of her people. Almost for the first time in history since the days of the Great Akbar has an Asiatic monarch exemplified in his action as well as in words what an ideal King should be, a King of whom the East has always dreamt. "I am a servant of my country; that is my only qualification which has prompted these kind feelings in you for me. To-day I stand before you as a servant of my people; otherwise I am nothing". So said King Amanullah in the course of his reply to the Anjuman-i-Islam yesterday. And these words came from the heart of a man whose life is dedicated to his country. "Would that I die for Afghanistan". This short and pregnant sentence sums up all that could be said about Amanullah—the ideal King. It is as a patriot speaking to other patriots that His Majesty has spoken to Indians in a manner that has endeared him to them. He asked them to concentrate their energies on obtaining education. "It is education," he told them, "that makes a Nation, that teaches it to be self-reliant and that gives it power to achieve national ends." It was, again, as a patriot speaking to other patriots that His Majesty, in his reply to the Corporation's address, appealed to Indians to use Swadeshi articles, irrespective of whether they were good or bad, and thus to build up national industries. But the greatest test of a patriot is that he should wish other countries to be as free as his own. Speaking as the leader of a free nation, His Majesty in the course of his joint reply to Muslim addresses at Dongri prayed that India might realize her national aspirations.

But if His Majesty has stimulated the patriotism of the Indian people, he has also shown them the difference between true patriotism and false. True patriotism, His Majesty clearly and repeatedly indicated, lay in this that all those who lived in a country had equal rights and were brothers. 'In my country", His Majesty said, "there are no communal or religious distinctions. Hindus and Muslims have equal rights and both are dear to me." But the greatest service that His Majesty has rendered to India is by his insistence on tolerance. His Majesty said:—"If you respect the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus they will respect yours. By ridiculing the religious beliefs of other people you are inviting ridicule on your own. Nay, more. You are disrespecting the teachings of our own Prophet by your spirit of intolerance." Thus spoke the true Muslim and the words deserve to be written in letters of gold. Being a Muslim His Majesty naturally spoke the bitter truth to his co-religionists but there are false Pundits as well as false Mullahs and we trust the spirit of His Majesty's exhortation will also animate the conduct of Hindus towards Muslims.

But a ruler may be a great patriot and a true believer and yet may not be an ideal King. What makes His Majesty the ideal King is that he is Amanullah the Socialist. "It is a crime in the eyes of God", His Majesty said, "if some of you live luxurious lives while the majority remain poor." "These are not the days of fathers and sons," His Majesty said in Karachi "but of brothers and equals." And because King Amanullah regards himself a brother and equal of the Afghans, as a servant of his countrymen and because what he desires for his people, he desires for the people of India, nay, for the people of all countries, that he has at once won an abiding place in the hearts of men wherever he has gone. It is this identity of King Amanullah with the people—especially those whom the more favoured rich in their foolish pride dub "the masses"—that is the secret of His Majesty's conquest of the hearts and minds of the people. It was also the secret of the unforgettable scenes that were enacted in the streets of Bombay on the day of his arrival and yesterday and particularly of the unprecedented demonstration of the people's sincere love and unbounded enthusiasm which was given at Dongri maidan and of which those who were privileged to witness it will carry imperishable memory. To such a great and lovable personality India bids farewell to-day with the earnest prayer that his tour may prove to be a tremendous success and with the keenest sorrow at parting with one whom they have learnt to admire, respect and love. To Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan, who has been charmed by the reception accorded to her and her distinguished husband, India wishes farewell with the same good will and prayer. King Amanullah's visit to India has demonstrated that he takes the front rank among the world's greatest living personalities working for freedom, progress and peace. His Majesty will learn much in the countries that he will be soon visiting. But let us assure him that nowhere will he find a people more grateful to him for the stimulus that he has given to them for their thoughts and more genuinely affectionate towards him than the people of India who bid him farewell to-day.

MAHAD SATYAGRAHA.

If anywhere in India there is a clear case for an uncompromising Satyagraha, it is for the proposed Satyagraha at Mahad in vindication of the right of the so-called untouchables of the place to use the public tank. Some months ago they exercised their right to use a local public tank known as Chowdar. They relied on a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council declaring that all public wells and tanks should be open to all castes alike. As a matter of fact the untouchables could claim their right even in the absence of this resolution. When, however, they did exercise the right, some of the local "caste" Hindus belaboured the poor untouchables, "purified" the tank—would they had purified their own hearts—and even went so far as to rescind the resolution of the Municipality asserting the right of the untouchables. There is no alternative left to the untouchables but to take up the challenge. If the Municipality or the Government restore them their right in a reasonable time, well and good. Else they must assert their right without any compromise for there is clearly no compromise possible in this case. The untouchables cannot agree even to have a new well sunk for them. They will then have bartered away their principle and their inalienable right. It is not mere money that they claim, but a human right, nothing less: All that is necessary is that the Satyagraha to be launched should be absolutely peaceful.

The key to a peaceful solution of the problem at Mahad, as elsewhere, rests mainly in the hands of such of the caste Hindus as are generally sympathetic at heart towards the untouchables, but have not the courage of their convictions or accept the removal of untouchability with many reservations. The bigoted are past praying for. If centuries of enlightenment have not put a ray of light into their hands, they can only be ignored. If the rest of the caste Hindus can be persuaded to appreciate the true principle involved and to fight for it, the victory will be won. All along, the trouble with most of these latter is that they quietly accept a resolution in the Congress or the Hindu Maha Sabha against untouchability, but interpret it in their own way. They would be kind to the untouchables, that is all. They would feed them—at a distance,—teach them—in separate schools,—allow them to come near,—but make them sit on separate benches, and give them water to drink—in separate drinking vessels or out of separate wells. This kindness, if it is kindness, only perpetuates untouchability. The true principle should be that the touch of the untouchables should not be regarded as polluting, that they should be regarded just as other persons and should be accorded all the civic rights that they are entitled to along with their countrymen. From this point of view, there can be no compromise in the right of the Mahad untouchables to use a public tank or of the untouchable children in Bombay schools to use common school benches and common drinking vessels. No decent man can question or compromise this right.

UNINSPIRING.

We hope the Chamber of Princes will at once make a spirited and united protest against the totally uninspiring personnel of the Special Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the India States and to inquire into the economic and financial relations between them. The choice of Sir Harcourt Butler as chairman is sure to be considered by public opinion in Indian States as well as in British India as singularly inappropriate. The ex-Governor of Burma, however much he may have had to do in the days of an earlier governorship in the United Provinces with Talukdars' affairs has no previous experience of Indian States problems. His two colleagues, the one a little known politician and the other a King's Counsel from England who holds an academic position are not the "experts" the Princes have been led to hope would be on the Committee. What they should press for is effective representation of their own interests on this body. They have been treated in this respect in the same way as British India has been treated in respect of the Simon Commission.

UNCONVINCING.

It will be recalled how some time ago the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" published particulars of an alleged assault by certain European residents of Rajshahi on Mr. Kirpalani, a member of the Indian Civil Service, posted there. The incident was naturally commented upon in the Indian Press and was mentioned in some British journals. It created in India a feeling of bitter public resentment and this resentment is sure to be heightened by the policy of hush-hush in regard to this matter which is being pursued by the Government of Bengal and which is echoed in the totally unconvincing reason advanced by the President of the Bengal Legislative Council in disallowing questions about it. He has informed Mr. J. N. Chakravarty, M.L.C., that certain questions the latter had sent up with respect to this "alleged assault cannot be allowed because it is not the practice to allow questions based on statements that appear in the public Press for the accuracy of which no responsibility has been assumed." This is certainly breaking absolutely fresh ground in choking off inquiry through official quarters in regard to a public matter. The attempt is so flimsy and at the same time so injurious to public interests, that a severe and spirited protest must be made by non-official representatives in the Bengal Legislature against it.

KING AMANULLAH AND HIS COUNTRY.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND ASPIRATIONS

AN INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

(BY MAURICE PERNOT.)

The following interviews were given to M. Maurice Pernot by H. E. Mahmood Tarzi, Foreign Minister, Afghanistan and by H. M. the King of Afghanistan in May 1925, and appeared in the "Revue des deux Mondes" of 15th January 1927. In view of His Majesty King Amanullah's presence in our midst, we hope, the substance of the interviews will be found most interesting by our readers:—

I have seen at Kabul a French College, a museum, a great factory, a newspaper press and I have seen a new city rising in the middle of a plain, which a short while ago was but an arid desert, and lastly I have seen a victorious army returning to the capital. And when I asked—to whom the Afghan people owed these signs of power and instruments of progress? the answer was always the same: to King Amanullah. My curiosity, therefore grew keener and livelier, and my desire more impatient to know personally the young sovereign who within the short space of six years of his reign, with limited and imperfect means, too, had yet contrived to achieve so much. I expressed my desire to His Excellency Mahmood Tarzi, who, after having set up in Paris the first Afghan Diplomatic Mission, had returned to Kabul to take up the direction of his country's foreign affairs. The Minister assured me cordially that he would without any loss of time submit my request for an audience to the King; and while I was awaiting His Majesty's reply, he expressed his readiness to hold himself at my disposal for answering any questions that I might choose to put about his country's politics.

PAN-ISLAMIC BOGEY.

I at once explained to His Excellency the object of my tour as the interest, not unmixed with a bit of anxiety, which had been roused in Europe by the political and religious movements which were agitating the oriental world, and the advantage the Governments of Asia and in particular the one which he represented, would find by explaining to Europe the causes of these movements and their character and objective.

"In what concerns Afghanistan," the Minister said, "the answer is very simple." "For centuries our people have been fighting for independence; and they have at last secured it. Having become free, they now aspire to occupy an honourable position in the world. From this fact springs their eagerness, either for entering into relations with the most civilized nations, or for accepting from them such co-operation and help as they need for advancing rapidly in the path of progress. There is nothing in that to cause alarm to Europe. There remains the religious question. They talk much in Europe of Pan-Islamism and its dangers. Those who raise this bugbear have certainly no clear conception of the constitution of Islam, or the role which religion actually assumes in the political life of the East."

MAKING UP FOR LOST TIME.

"There was a time when the idea of religion drove peoples into opposing camps, let loose the dogs of war, and necessitated conquests. But that time is long past recall. Of course we are proud of being Mussalmans, and we will not allow anybody to make an attack or aspersion on the honour of Islam. But we do not see that honour in peril to-day. Being assured on this point, we will direct our efforts towards a new objective, that is, we desire to live, to be strong, and to make of Afghanistan a modern State in every way. We know we are terribly behind, and, therefore, we wish to make up for lost time."

"Meanwhile, it cannot be," I observed, "that a people so deeply attached to the Mussalman religion as yours, could have seen the disappearance of the Khilafat without great emotion?"

"I had learned from a good source that at the "Jirga" of 1924, the Afghan Minister of Public Instruction, by the order of the King himself, had made a violent indictment against the destitution of the the Khalifa, stigmatising the Turks as being impious and "Kafirs" and even proposing to break the treaty recently concluded with them."

ATTITUDE TOWARDS KHILAFAT.

At the mention of the word Khilafat, the features of Mahmood Tarzi grew solemn and grave.

"You touch here," said the Minister, "a very difficult problem. As long as there existed a Khalifa, nobody in this country paid any heed to him. You are probably aware that we Afghans, in our prayers, only invoke the name of Allah and that of His Prophet. But the day the Turks suppressed the Khilafat they commenced to wrangle about it, and the opinions are equally divided. Nevertheless, at the Jirga last year, they arrived at an agreement for adopting two resolutions:—First—If there was a general Conference on the question of the Khilafat, Afghanistan should be represented on it, and her delegates would be instructed to range themselves on the most reasonable side, and, if required, to vote for the best candidate. Second,—The most competent men in the country should study the question in all its bearings whether it was absolutely necessary for a Khalifa to be at the head to enable Islam to live and progress."

"I will not hide from you the fact," I insisted, "that both in Egypt and in India, among Mahomedan circles, I have heard the name of King Amanullah mentioned very often as the most likely candidate for the Khilafat. They find in him the necessary qualities—devoted faith in his religion, independent sovereignty, and the command of an armed force capable of holding its own against the enemies of Islam."

At this poseur, Mahmood Tarzi if possible grew more grave. He appeared to reflect for some time and then he replied:

"Our King is above everything an Afghan soldier and patriot. All his intelligence and activities he has placed unreservedly at the service of his country. I do not think he will allow himself to be tempted by the prospect of becoming the spiritual chief of Islam, which would but hinder him in fulfilling properly his functions as sovereign. There are, besides, the Shiahs amongst his subjects. Are they ever likely to recognise the authority of a Sunni religious chief? No, the King will never agree to a solution by which his country and he himself would have much to lose, and nothing to gain."

During my sojourn at Kabul thereafter I saw the Foreign Minister several times. His welcome was always most cordial and even the voluminous requirements of my curiosity did not diminish his kindness, nor that of the other Ministers to whom he personally introduced me. After the one instance mentioned above, the question of the Khilafat was never referred to in all my interviews with Afghan dignitaries.

IN THE ROYAL PRESENCE.

The King had upto this time granted no audience to any European publicist; and no intimation coming to my hand from His Majesty's Chancellory in answer to my request, I began to fear that my demand had been judged indiscreet. I was wrong. One beautiful morning—it was 16th of May 1925—I saw stopping in front of the French Legation, where I was lodging, a Court motor car. The functionary who descended from the automobile was commanded to take me immediately to the Chelsetoon Castle, where His Majesty was waiting for me. I took my seat in the carriage, and we rolled on for about three quarters of an hour. Here, half hidden among trees, stood the beautiful pavilion built by Abdur Rahman. On the roof of the building floated the personal standard of the King: a throne and two swords stood out in relief in black on scarlet silk ground. After brief halt at the quarters of the Grand Master of Ceremonies, who extended to me a cordial welcome, I was introduced into the working cabinet of the sovereign. A long table occupied the middle of the apartment. On the table stood a telephone. A few chairs completed the furniture.

Amanullah is only 33 years old, and looks much younger. His Majesty has a well-proportioned middling figure, regular well-chiselled features, long eye-lashes veiled a little the burst of the brown eyes, which are very big and sparkling, and frank and direct regard, and in the welcoming smile there is an expression of youth and gaiety. The King stood erect before the table. He was clad in hunting costume, and wore on his head an Astrakhan Kaipak. Holding out his hand to me he expressed his regret at not being able to meet me sooner. Then, with perfect good grace he invited me to take my seat in front of him. And the conversation began.

Although the King knows French. His Majesty spoke in Persian on this occasion. His Private Secretary, Zia Humayun, for whom the French language holds no secrets, did duty as interpreter and did it very well.

I hope, said His Majesty, that you will carry away a good impression of Afghanistan. In the absence of luxurious comfort, you must have found a frank and cordial hospitality. We are in a hurry

(Continued on page 14.)

Notes of the Day.

Towards Peace!

The last great war was, according to some publicists and politicians who were overwhelmed with the grim spectacle of millions of men being mown down, really the last war. No more would the civilised peoples of the world indulge in this ghastly carnage. The world was to be made safe for democracy and armaments being reduced only to police purposes, quarrels between nations were to be settled amicably at international council tables at Geneva and elsewhere. Such was the hope. But to-day the spectacle of each nation arming itself in rivalry with another is a grim reminder to the political realist that pacifism has no chance unless the common people in each country make common cause against war. After a volume of talk about disarmament at Geneva America decides on a naval building programme of seven hundred million dollars. Britain and Japan both profess unconcern at the spectacle. Japan has a strong navy and an efficient army. Britain is profuse in her promises to secure general disarmament, but does not yet choose to ratify the convention for controlling traffic in arms nor does it stop subsidies for the manufacture of poison gases as recommended at Geneva.

Ill-Tempered Threats.

The Afrikaanders are known for their habit of indulging in political outbursts, the chief cause of their angry eruptions in speech being always the desire that the world and particularly the Uitlanders should leave than alone. They would very much like to be left alone in their treatment of the native races and General Hertzog in the ill-tempered threats he gives to the British people that dire calamities will descend upon the British Empire if "interference does not cease from overseas" in the native affairs of South Africa, only indicates in blunt language what the large mass of Boers feel in regard to this problem. But a man in the very responsible position of General Hertzog makes a grave mistake in railing at "maudlin theorists six thousand miles away". After all it was due to the maudlin theorists of an earlier generation in England that South Africa received the grant of self-government.

Scientific Yoga.

Swami Kuvalayananda, the Director of the "Kaivalyadhama" of Lonavla, has published a statement describing the aims and progress of that institution. The institution was started in 1924 with the object of carrying on scientific research in the field of psycho-physiology and physical culture in its application to therapeutics. Its main activity at present is to examine the potentialities of the ancient marvellous system of Yoga with the most rigorous of modern scientific methods including X-Ray examination. It publishes its researches in its quarterly organ, "Yoga-Mimamsa," trains a number of well-educated youths in the institution in Yoga, and is doing curative work in the light of established research work. During the last three years it has given free therapeutic advice to nearly a thousand patients from all parts of India. A regular health-home has been started and indoor treatment is given gratis. A well-equipped clinical laboratory is organised under a competent medical graduate and is thrown open to the general public. A physical and chemical laboratory for research is fitted up in the Ashram under an M.Sc. and an M.B.B.S. The work of the institution has been highly spoken of by medical experts in the East and the West, especially by Dr. Rissom, Professor of Physical Culture, Heidelberg University Germany. The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta describes the institution as a unique one devoted to "testing and interpreting in modern scientific terms all that has been claimed in India for the Yogic exercises. From our knowledge of the institution its selfless Director and its quarterly organ we have not the least hesitation in saying that it is the only one of its kind in India and supplies an age-long want. We heartily commend every Indian to study it, popularise it and support it in every possible way.

King Amanullah and Parsis.

A young Parsi writes:—A Parsi Shamsul Ulema is reported to have congratulated His Majesty King Amanulla Khan on behalf of the Parsi community at some or other Government function. It would be interesting to know who gave the very ancient gentleman the mandate to do so. It certainly was not derived from any of the Associations, whose joint address His Majesty has consented to accept.

Rich Harvest.

The Hindu "Annual" for this year is a rich harvest of contributions interspersed with three-coloured and other illustrations. The number contains a good many articles on Indian Reforms from British writers of note. Mr. J. A. Spender has the place of honour in the issue and discusses in his lucid style the prospect of reform in India. His is a cool analysis but the inspiring contributions from Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. George Lansbury will be found by many readers to be stimulating reading. Amid a wealth of topics dealt with, the remarks on the American Press by Dr. Sudhindra Bose deserve special notice. The photogravure section in the "Annual" is splendid. "Leo" by Mr. M. K. Rangaswami Iyengar and "Mist on the Hills" by M. Pandian are admirable in execution.

AMANULLAH-FRIEND OF POOR

"I AM THE SERVANT OF MY PEOPLE."

RESPECT HINDUS' RELIGIOUS SUSCEPTIBILITIES

KING AMANULLAH'S EXHORTATION TO MUSLIMS

PRIVILEGED CLASSES' DUTY TOWARDS MASSES

EDUCATION MAKES THE NATION

AFGHAN QUEEN CHARMED WITH INDIAN VISIT

The scenes that were enacted on the Dongri Maidan where His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan was presented addresses on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay, the Central Khilafat Committee and National Muslim University of Delhi, and near the Juma Masjid where His Majesty offered the Friday prayers were such as beggar description. It seemed as though all Muslim Bombay had come out to pay homage to the King of the Afghans. But the demonstration was not merely a Muslim one. Hindus and members of other communities also took part in it.

His Majesty left Government House attended by his staff at ten o'clock in the morning, and as his car arrived at the approaches of Sandhurst Bridge, he was greeted by a large crowd of people assembled all round the square. From there up to the corner of Falkland Road along Sandhurst Road footpaths and both sides of the road were a sea of humanity, Hindus, Parsis and Christians and Muslims vied with one another in cheering the great Asiatic King.

Sandhurst and Falkland Roads, the King's party entered the Erskine Road area. Here the Muslims predominated and the enthusiasm of the enormous crowd knew no bounds. Cries of "Alah-o-Akbar" and "Zinda bad Shahe Afghanistan" (i.e. Long Live the King of Afghanistan") were raised from every quarter, and the King, often rising from his seat and raising his Astrakhan Fez acknowledge the greetings.

When the King reached Bhendi Bazar the road seemed impassable and the excitement of the people who raised the cry of "Allaho Akbar" was greatest. But when His Majesty entered the Dongri Maidan, the unprecedented gathering of over a lakh of people which eagerly awaited him became almost delirious with joy. Never had Bombay witnessed a gathering such as that which met the eye at Dongri yesterday. For sometime it seemed a miracle that that huge gathering could control itself and people could remain in their seats and not rush to have a near glance of the King or hear his words. When His Majesty took his seat on the dais a tremendous shout of "Allaho Akbar" greeted him and His Majesty bowed in response to the greeting several times turning his face in all directions. As the reading of the addresses took some time the vast concourse seemed to lose its patience and when His Majesty stood up to address the gathering there was a continuous rush from all sides towards the dais, for all were eager to hear what the King said. The rush became so great that His Majesty realising the situation shortened his speeches though, as he said, he had wished to touch on several points. As soon His Majesty had finished his speech the crowd near the dais became uncontrolled and it was with the greatest difficulty that His Majesty would walk to his waiting car. His Majesty was deeply moved at the proof of the sincerity and enthusiasm of the people's demonstration. The demonstration was undisciplined and was rather unpleasant for the many who were almost crushed to suffocation but as His Majesty said it betokened the warmth of their welcome and as such His Majesty prized it.

RECEPTIONS AT DONGRI.

Never in the history of Bombay had such a concourse of the citizens collected as at Dongri on Friday morning to honour His Majesty the King of Afghanistan. It was a great disappointment to thousands of them when they learnt that the function in his honour which was to be held on Thursday night was postponed to Friday morning. The Afghan subjects of Bombay and elsewhere came specially to pay their homage to King Amanaullah in their hundreds More than a lac of Moslems must have gathered in the vast maidan at Dongri by eight o'clock in the morning, and by 10-30 a.m. when his Majesty arrived, the crowd swelled to such a huge proportion that east, south, north and west one could not see anything but a sea of humanity waiting for the arrival of the royal guest. Among those present were also; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. Salebhoy Tyebji, Hon. Mr. A.M.K. Dehalvi, Thakore Saheb of Amod, Dr. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Maulana Shakautali, Maulana Mohamedali, Mr. Hadi C Tyebji, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. F.G. Ginwalla, Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj, Raja Pratapgirji, Mr. Raghavendra Ro, Lala Shankerlal, Mr. K. K. Suntoke and others.

BOWS TO MRS. GANDHI.

His Majesty on arrival was received by the Reception Committee consisting of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim, Mr. Sharafi Devji Kanji, Mr. Noormohmed, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Fazul Mooraj, Mr. Hussenbhai Laljee and others. For about five minutes, His Majesty was hailed with the shouts of "Allaha-ho-Akbar" to which he replied by bowing his head and turning in all directions. The Afghan subjects however wished to touch His Majesty's feet as a mark of respect, and there was a tremendous rush on the platform. Some people were stampeded and crushed while chairs and sofas were broken to pieces. Some well known gentlemen were hurt in the melee which was unavoidable. Dr. Besant, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and Miss Naoroji were introduced to His Majesty by Hakim Asmal Khan. His Majesty was courteously bowed to Mrs. Gandhi interjecting "Is that the wife of Mahatmaji."

The proceedings commenced with the recitation of a verse from the Koran to which His Majesty listened with rapt attention. Hakim Ajmal Khan then delievered the following telegram from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar addressed to the Ali Brothers to press on behalf of the Congress, my own behalf and on behalf of the Madras Province most cordial welcome to H. M. the King of Afghanistan and our deep gratitude for his distinguished services in the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity in his own kingdom and in India." Before the presentation of the address Dr. Sathye and Mr. Vasuder Joshi, on behalf of Poona Provincial Congress Committee, garlanded His Majesty while two gold garlands were presented by an embroiderer.

MUSLIM ADDRESS.

After a "Kashida" was presented to His Majesty prepared by Dr. Iqbal of Lahore, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola read the following address on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bombay, viz:

To His Majesty Amanullah Khan, King of Afghanistan and its dependencies.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Musalmans of Bombay, have very great pleasure in greeting Your Majesty with sentiments of profound respect and affection.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the relations between Your Majesty's Kingdom and India are of the most friendly and cordial character and that in the powerful neighbours of Afghanistan on our borders India has an ally whose friendship she prizes most highly. It is also a matter of great satisfaction to us that, thanks to Your Majesty's sagacity, cordial relations with all the neighbouring countries have been inaugurated and maintained by the court of Kabul ensuring peaceful development and progress.

We should like to take this opportunity to bring to Your Majesty's notice our keen interest and full appreciation of the development of the land of the Afghans related to us by the two-fold tie of faith and neighbourliness.

Your Majesty supported by wise and capable ministers has introduced education on modern lines and has been sending a number of young men to the various capitals of Europe for instruction every year. You have in capital and other cities of Afghanistan primary, secondary and high schools and diverse educational institutions where instruction is imparted on modern lines. To us in India the progress in Your Majesty's Kingdom in respect of female education is of special interest and excites our sincere admiration. Those amongst the Indians who had the privilege of visiting the celebrations of the Independence Day have witnessed the young Afghan progress in education, arts agriculture and horticulture May we particularly mention the shining example Your Majesty has set in the treatment of your subjects? The various religions and sects represented in Your Majesty's dominions have all the equality and advantages of education imparted by the State and every individual of whatever religion can hope to occupy, in the real spirit of Islamic toleration, the highest available post in the Kingdom.

The great care and solicitude with which Your Majesty's Government conserves the ruined monuments of antiquity strewn all over Afghanistan, whether they belong to Moslem or Non-Moslem epochs in the history of Afghanistan provide a shining page in the annals of the new era inaugurated by Your Majesty. The invaluable museum at Kabul is a testimony of the appreciation of art and antiquity on the part of Your Majesty's Government.

We hereby wish Your Majesty a most prosperous voyage. May Providence watch over your Majesty during your journey in the foreign lands and may you return to your Kingdom in full health and vigour with the pleasantest recollection of a very happy and successful sojourn. We wish strength and continued progress to the brotherly Afghan nation. May her destiny be guided for years to come by the enlightened Sovereign whose one wish of heart is to cultivate and to ensure the uplift of his subjects and peaceful relations with the rest of the world and especially with India.

We also take this opportunity of tendering our sincere welcome to her Majesty the Queen, Shah Khanum, and offer her our respectful wishes and sincerest prayers for

King Amanullah has conquered Bombay—its heart and mind. How complete is the conquest was demonstrated when Bombay witnessed a gathering of over a lakh of people at Dongri, enthusiasm and joy personified, which welcomed His Majesty on Dongri Maidan when Muslim addresses were presented to King Amanullah,—a gathering the like of which has never been seen in Bombay or in India. The conquest of the mind was witnessed in the stirring speeches that His Majesty delivered at Dongri, the Juma Masjid, the Corporation Hall and the Anjuman-i-Islam. The following extracts from the speeches show the man as well as the King:—

"If you (Muslims) respect the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus they will respect yours. By ridiculing the religious beliefs of other people you are inviting ridicule on your own. Nay, more. You are disrespecting the teachings of our own Prophet by your spirit of intolerance."

"It is education that makes a Nation. It is a crime in the eyes of God if some of you live luxurious life while the majority remain poor."

"I am a servant of my country; that is my only qualivcation which has prompted those kind feelings in you for me. To-day I stand before you as a servant of my people; otherwise I am nothing. Amanullah."

a happy sojourn in the various countries that Your Majesties will visit, safe return home and a long life full of all happiness and bliss.

ADDRESS OF CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad then read the address on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, which stated:

To H. M. Sultan Amanullah Khan, Ghazi, Champion of the faith, Sovereign of the independent Kingdom of Afghanistan, May His Kingdom and rule by the grace of Allah, endure for ever.

May it please Your Majesty,

It is the good fortune of the people of India that we see in this assemblage the beloved King whose fragrance permeates every Eastern mind and whose countenance is reflected in every Muslim eye, and we are transported beyond ourselves through the intensity of the happiness we are feeling to-day:

Your Majesty's auspicious footsteps on the soil of India are a source of pride and a cause of honour to the inhabitants of this land. It is incumbent on all of us to give expression to our "welcome" which comes from the heart and goes to the heart. "Come, for here eyes and hearts are spread as a carpet for the three to tread upon.

Your Majesty, the Khilafat Committee founded by the Mussalmans of India during the World War has rendered service for the maintenance of the Khilafat and for the protection of the Jaziratul Arab two of its principal objects, which carried its reputation from India to the four corners of the world. Now that the Khilafat is in the hands of the future, what we deem expedient is that the Mussalmans should join hands together and occupy themselves with work of reconciliation of the differences and the reform of evils. But Jaziratul Arab is the cradle of Islam and our organisation can never relinquish its wardenship. Another great object for the committee has made itself responsible is to educate the Mussalmans of India politically unite them with other communities of India and also to strengthen the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood with the Musalmans of the world and the nations of the East. This too, is a task which the Committee shall never give up. For the present the members of this organization who are engaged in the work reform among the Mussalmans of India, have established 22 Night Schools in Bombay alone which is its head-quarters where labourers receive instructions in three R's after their day's work and where they are made familiar with the teachings of Islam.

The Khilafat Committee desires the Muslims to wake up and not to allow their children to remain deprived of education. The efforts of the Committee in this direction have given fruitful results and it is eager to extend the sphere of its activity.

Your Majesty,

We, the Mussalmans are aware that Afghanistan which is the next door neighbour of India is our Eastern friend and entertains no other wish but a desire for its prosperity and the progress of its people. It is for this reason that we have ventured to place before Your Majesty in a brief manner the efforts that we have made in the way of reform and progress. And this is also why we hope that this bond of neighbourly relationship and the ties of friend ship and brotherhood will never be loosened.

We will not tax your Majesty's patience any longer. We pray to God Almighty that this journey may prove successful and auspicious for Your Gracious Majesty and for the Kingdom of Afghanistan whose welfare we all have at heart.

Long live Sultan Amanullah Khan Ghazi. May the Independent Kingdom of Afghanistan flourish for ever. Amen.

Mr. Shueb Quoreshi presented tsih address encased in a silver casket.

The third and the last address was then presented o His Majesty from the National Muslim University and was read by Hakim Ajmal Khan.

H. M. KING AMANULLAH AT DONGRI.

"Chronicle" Photo.

His Majesty listening to recitation from the Koran which began the proceedings at Dongri Maidan on Friday morning.

KING'S REPLY.

TO SERVE MY COUNTRY AND RELIGION

HIS MAJESTY ON OBJECTS OF EUROPEAN TOUR

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, replying to all the three addresses jointly, said as follows:—His speech was delivered in beautiful Persian, but his voice was drowned very often by shouts of Allah-o Akbar and enthusiastic applauses. The speech was translated in Urdu by the Afghan Consul General:

"My brother Mussalmans,—The enthusiastic welcome given to me by my brothers of Islam has touched me to the core. I shall for ever remember to-day's brilliant demonstration which is an expression of your love for me—a servant of Islam. I have heard with the greatest pleasure several addresses presented to me by your leaders and I thank you very much for the same. You have in those addresses prayed to God for the safety of my voyage. I am going to Europe to serve my own country and serve my religion. I would request you to pray to God that I might be successful in my mission that my visit to the European countries might lead to peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and make me a more devoted servant of my people and my community.

COMMUNAL AMITY IN AFGHANISTAN

In my Kingdom there are Indians living in peace and amity with Afghans. There are Hindus enjoying the same rights as Mussalmans and living like brethren. Afghanistan makes no distinction of caste or creed and every Indian is welcome to my country and hospitality is open to all. Hakim Ajmal khan Saheb has told us all about the National Muslim University. I was extremely pleased to hear of its activities and I think that the education of Muslim youths should be of the type which would make them patriots first and true servants of their religion. I shall be closely following the progress and activities of the Jamia Millia Islamia and shall always be interested in its progress.

Concluding His Majesty thanked the congregation for their enthusiasm and expressions of love and regard for him.—A.P.

HIS MAJESTY AS TEACHER

REPLY TO MUSLIM ADDRESSES

In the course of his joint reply to all the addresses His Majesty thanked the Almighty for the honour he had been receiving wherever he went. His Majesty thanked the audience and all Indians in general for the most cordial welcome they had given him. His Majesty said that he was not a man to be impressed by formalities but he knew that they were very sincere in offering the welcome and, therefore, this love and sincerity had captured his heart. "I convey the Salams and best compliments of my people to you who are present and through you to the whole of India. You must know that my people are a united nation and there is no question of differences of religion or caste or creed in Afghanistan. All my subjects, whether they are Muslims, Hindus or Sikhs, enjoy equal rights and are equally dear to me. My country is great and it is on behalf of brave people of my country that I wish that God Almighty would fulfil all your wishes and would confer upon you many more favours."

Referring to education in Afghanistan the King said that it was imparted on the most modern lines and Indians would be provided with every possible facility if they desired to make use of educational institutions in Afghanistan.

Referring to the address of the National Muslim University of Delhi which Hakim Ajmalkhan had read His Majesty said that he knew from it that in that institution arrangements were made for literary education and vocational training. In the opinion of His Majesty it was the right sort of education that young men in India in the present age required. He himself had started a school in Kabul for teaching grown up men where he himself taught the students who attended that school and his experience went to show that ignorant and illiterate Pathans could learn to read and write within fifteen days. He did not say that as a matter of boast. His Majesty would like to explain his methods of teaching if some of them interested in the matter would see him that evening or the next morning, through his consul.

In conclusion His Majesty said that he felt confident that with the grace of God his tour would prove successful and happy as it was attended by the well wishes of those who really loved him from their hearts. "I hope I shall be back from my tour better equipped for the service of Islam and Afghanistan and hope you will join in my prayers to that effect."

AT JUMMA MASJID.

KING AMANULLAH'S SERMON

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

Thousands of Mussalmans gathered in the Juma Mosque yesterday to offer Friday Prayers as King Amanullah was to lead the prayers and also to deliver a sermon. As soon as the big meeting of the Dongri Maidan was over the people walked straight to the Juma Mosque. There were hundreds who did not at all go to the Dongri meeting as they wanted to reserve seats in the front rows in the Mosque. By 12 o'clock not only the whole arena of the mosque but even the dicerent roods leading to the mosque were fully packed. There were carpets spread on these roads and as it was not possible to get entrance into the mosque the late comers had to satisfy themselves by getting a seat wherever they possibly could.

It was for the first time probably in the history of the Juma Mosque that a sermon was delivered in a language other than Arabia. The Indian Muslims in general and especially the Bombay Muslims are very particular about the language of the sermon. Still the desire to hear His Majesty was so keen on their part that no objection to it could possibly be raised.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.

His Majesty arrived at the Mosque exactly at 12-40 p.m. He had the same dress as he had in the morning when he attended the Dongri Maidan, even the garland of flowers he had not discarded. As he entered the Mosque he was greeted with loud cries of "Allaho-o-Akbar" and "Zindabad." His Majesty with some of his officials walked straight to the pulpit and just standing near to it offered the Sunnah prayers. There was no distinction of rank or place and the whole view presented a true picture of Islamic brotherhood and equality.

THE KING'S SERMON.

After the Muazzin had given the second call, His Majesty ascended the pulpit (Mimber) and after a fem sentences in Arabic started his sermon in Persian. One of his officers was translating it in Urdu sentence by sentence. The question of the laguage in which a sermon is to be delivered is controversial and so the King made it clear at the very beginning that in his opinion it was of no use delivering a sermon to a congregation in a language which at least the majority of them did not understand. He did not see any need of sticking to the old custom of delivering a sermon in no other language than Arabic. At the most they could recite the beginning portion and the concluding sentences in Arabic, and that was enough to keep the dignity if there was the need of any such continuation of the old custom.

FOUR ORDINANCES OF ISLAM.

Referring to the famous four ordinances of Islam the King reminded his audience that in the holy Quran the greatest emphasis was laid upon "Namaz" the prayers and they should make it a point not to be careless about their daily prayers. The next ordinance was to sympathise practically with their poor brethren and for that purpose the institution of Zakat (religious tax) was made as important as the offering of prayers. Then there was the ordinance for fasting in the month of Ramadan. He knew they in India were not compelled by the law of the land to observe these rules still they did it out of their own will and as a regard for the religious tents. Hence their reward would be more fitting.

REAL OBJECT OF PILGRIMAGE.

Referring to the fourth ordinance viz. for pilgrimage to Mecca the King said "Let not your pilgrimage to Mecca be a mere conventional and ceremonial affair. It was not meant to be such when you meet, once a year, Muslims from all parts of the world, at Mecca, your aim and object should be to make the most of the occasion and to see that that congregation conduces to the progress and well being of all.

Make the Mecca Pilgrimage the nucleus of a brotherhood that should contribute to the peace and progress of humanity.

(Continued on next page.)

AMANULLAE--FRIEND OF POOR

(Continued from previous page.)

Remember that there is also the danger of this institution being mishandled. Do take real and lively interest in the affairs of your brethren, remembering that every one should first work for his own reformation, and when you reform yourselves and improve your own condition then will you be able to help and improve the condition of your fallen brothers.

TRUE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

Coming to the present day questions especialy those in India His Majesty reminded all his co-religionists that submission to the Divine will was the very spirit of their religion. The God of Islam was the God of the entire creation, of all other communities and races. And therefore Muslims should treat all humanity as one great brotherhood. There should be no difference between man and man, so far as brotherliness, love, sympathy and social relations are concerned. Muslims should treat Hindus as their own brethren I say this to my Indian friends particularly. That is what we do in Afghanistan and there is peace and amity. Those who so desire, may come and see for themselves that what I say is true.

CONCLUSION.

In the second part of his sermon the King after reciting the customary portion—said that though the second part of a sermon or "Khutba-i-Sanee" 9 consists of prayers and asking favours from the Almighty here also it was necessary to give a go-by to Arabic and to whatever favour they had to ask in their own language because than only they could understand its meaning and their heart may go with their prayers and it was one of the necessary conditions of prayers.

PRAYER.

Then His Majesty raised his hands and prayed as follows:—

O Almighty! Make us all true Muslims, guide us in such a way that we may better our material and moral condition, and be a source of help and encouragement to other peoples.

O God! lead us unto a path that would purify our souls. O Lord! Give to the Indians, thy slaves, worldly happiness, prosperity and all that is due to them as they slaves.

O God! Make me who am a sinner and a slave of Thine a true and devoted servant of my peoples and my country.

Tears rolled down the royal cheeks as these words were uttered. The whole congregation was for the moment thrown into sobs, all of them praying aloud in the most beseeching tones that the condition of the Muslims might improve, that they should get back their lost glory, and prestige, that they should be freed from the shackles of alien domination.

After the sermon the King led the prayers in which more than fifty thousand Muslims followed him. After the prayers were over His Majesty once more ascended the pulpit and raising his hands prayed again.,

RUSH TO SHAKE HANDS.

There was a great rush and everyone was trying to get an opportunity to shake hands with the King and also to kiss his hand. His Majesty knew that if once he allowed even one single man that privilege he would not be able to get out of the mosque for several hours. He invented an ingenious way of satisfying all the thousands in a few moments. He ascended to the last step of the pulpit and turning to every side first extended his hand in that direction and kissed his own hand. These flying kisses satisfied all those present, and His Majesty could leave the mosque in a few minutes, his departure also being attended with loud and continuous cries of "Allaho-Akbar" and "Zindabad Amanullah."

THE CIVIC ADDRESS

KING AMANULLAH'S PLEA FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY.

His Majesty was the recipient of the civic address in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Friday evening. The Corporation Hall was very tastefully decorated and about four hundred prominent citizens were invited. Among those present were also Lord Headley, Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Dr. Anne Besant, Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Hon. Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, S. N. Haji, G. K. Nariman, B. S. Tarkhad and others. His Majesty was received by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, President of the Municipal Corporation and Mr. E. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner. Dr. Batliwalla, after His Majesty took his seat, read the Corporation address which has already been published in "The Chronicle".

The President then presented the casket containing the address to His Majesty. In reply His Majesty expressed his heartfelt gratitude at the spontaneous welcome he had received in Bombay. Everywhere he went, he said, he was greeted by the citizens, which he very much appreciated. His Majesty fervently pleaded for communal harmony. Both Hindus and Mahomedans believed in one God and His Majesty said he allowed no religious differences in his kingdom. Hindus should be free to worship in their temples as they like and so also the Muslims in their mosques. His Majesty believed in the brotherhood of man and he appealed to them to live like brothers. "I have received great kindness at the hands of Bombay which has overwhelmed me" said His Majesty and he prayed for the prosperity of Bombay. His Majesty specially hoped Bombay would continue to make remarkable progress in education. For His Majesty believed that education was the foundation of all progress. It was education which gave them self-reliance and power to achieve all national ends. His Majesty appealed to the patriotism of the Indian people and urged them to encourage Swadeshi industry. In his own country His Majesty added, he saw to it that his people used home-made articles whether they were good or bad, in preference to foreign articles. His Majesty said that he had much to say but as time at his disposal was limited he brought his speech to a close by wishing success and prosperity to Bombay and its citizens.

His Majesty was then garlanded by Dr. Batliwala who shouted "Zinde Bad Shah Amanullah", a cry that was cheered by the audience. The gathering then dispersed.

AT ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM KING'S REPLY

There was a great demand on the precious time of His Majesty Amanullah Khan, the King of Afghanistan, on Friday inasmuch as His Majesty had to be present at four public functions of first-rate importance during the day. The places of these functions being in different parts of the city most of the citizens who had not the good fortune to witness the right royal reception accorded to His Majesty on the day of his arrival, availed themselves of the unique opportunity of being present at one of these functions and being inspired by the stirring addresses which His Majesty delivered at all the places. The last of these functions was the garden party arranged in honour of His Majesty by the President and the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay. The function was really a most magnificent one and those who could participate in it had the good fortune which was denied to many others to see and study His Majesty not as the King of Afghanistan but as a man. Never was royalty so closely allied with such a simplicity of life and a richness of thoughts. His Majesty's speech in reply to the address presented by the Anjuman showed the man, Amanullah Khan, in the fullness of his spirit.

Preparations were going on for several days in the Anjuman-i-Islam to decorate the premises in a most stylish way. The stately building of the Anjuman and the spacious garden surrounding it were gorgeously decorated with flags, buntings, palm-leaves and all sorts of paper decorations. The Afghan flag with a white mosque surrounded by a star in the middle of it was to be seen everywhere, in great prominence. The decorations at the entrance were particularly attractive. Batches of scouts in their smart uniforms had taken it to themselves to preserve order on the occasion. Staircases leading to the auditorium were all covered with red carpet and lined with palm-leaves.

THE GORGEOUS AUDITORIUM.

The auditorium in which the address was going to be presented to His Majesty was, indeed, the last word in matters of decoration. The whole floor was tastefully decorated with green carpets having pleasing designs. The walls of the Hall were made to look attractive by means of palm leaves decorations. On the left side of His Majesty seats were arranged for the members of the Anjuman while on the right side places were reserved for distinguished guests. The big gallery was specially reserved for Muslim women who observe Purdah. A thin cane screen, hung in front of the gallery, enabled the ladies to discard their veils inside the gallery and have a good view of His Majesty who was sitting just opposite. A special dais was erected for His Majesty and the distinguished guests. Just behind it on the wall there was hung a big rectangular Afghan flag with full display of colours.

AUDITARIUM DENESELY PACKED.

Long before His Majesty arrived, the auditorium was densely packed with people whose enthusiasm on the occasion had attained to its last pitch. Different sects of the Muslim community had worn their distinctive headgears. Curiously enough, a couple of Muslims had brought their rosaries with them to utilize their idle moments in contemplanation of God. The huge gathering was a perfectly elite melee composed of high officers, judges, eminent politicians, merchants, educationists, men belonging to legal profession, and many other distinguished citizens. The audience was mostly Muslim with a sprinkling of Hindus, Parsia and Christians. Among others the following were present.

His Excellency, the Governor, H. H. the Aga Khan, Major D. Graham Pole, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Sir Amberson Marten, Ali Brothers, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Thakur of Kerwada, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Prof. Hamil, Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Justice Patkar, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Lakmidas Rowji Tairsee, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Mardy Jones, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. H. P. Mody.

WARM WELCOME.

When the time scheduled for His Majesty's arrival came nearer and nearer the eagerness of the people seemed to be extremely strung. Exactly at 5 p.m. His Majesty's car appeared in the garden below, and at the very first sight of it there arose in the sky uproarious shouts of welcome. The King was accompanied by His Excellency, the Governor, His Highness the Aga Khan and His Majesty's suite. His Majesty's arrival was heralded by the playing of the band and the sky-rending cheers. There was another tumultous applause of welcome and deafening cries of "Allah-o-Akbar". When His Majesty stepped into the Auditorium all people in the Hall stood on their legs and remained so till Hill Majesty was escorted to the Dais and seated on his chair.

His Majesty looked particularly smart in his European dress with an Afghan cap on his head. It was, indeed, a model of simplicity. On the right side of His Majesty was seated His Excellency, the Governor and next to him sat His Highness the Aga Khan. On the right of the King was seated the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and next to him His Majesty's interpreter.

With great reverence and in choice words the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam welcomed His Majesty among them and called upon Mr. Mirza Alli Akbar to read the address, the text of which was originally drafted in Persian. His Majesty seemed very attentive when the address was being read. There was another big ovation when the address was presented to His Majesty in a big, magnificent silver casket.

THE CASKET.

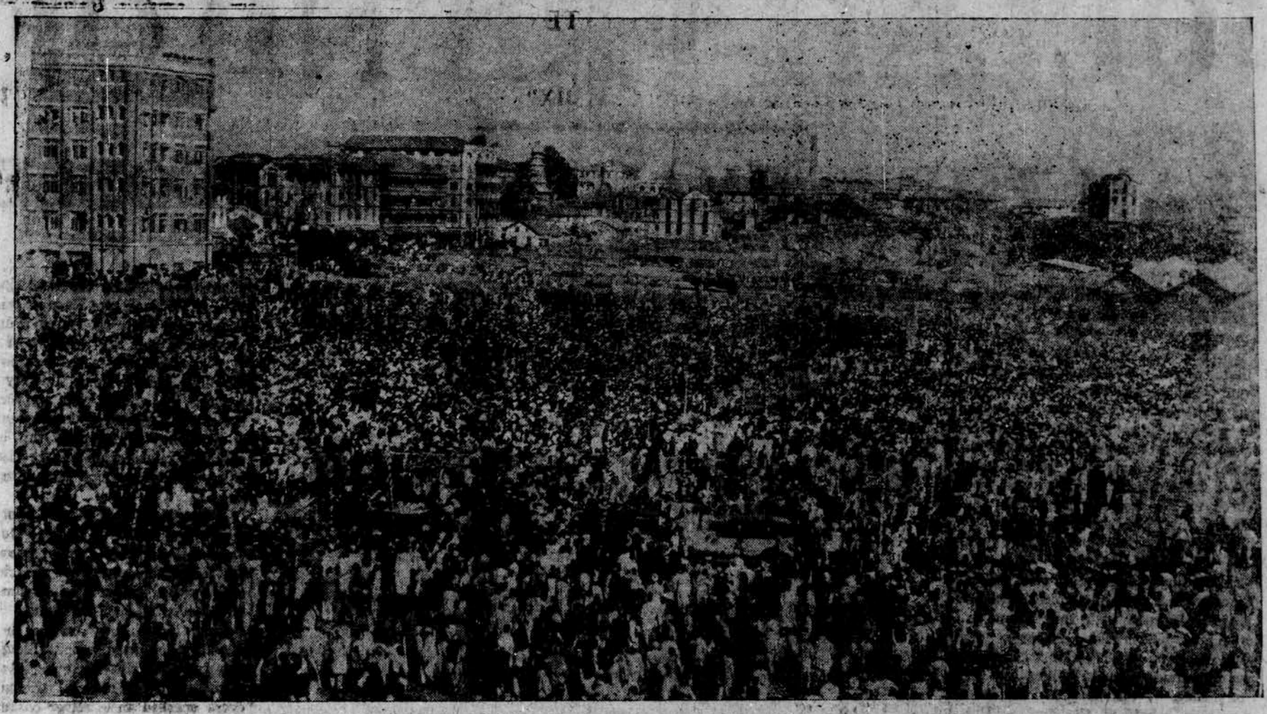
The addless was wrapped in green silk and put in a silver casket specially prepared for His Majesty. The casket had the shape of a mosque standing on a green field. The designs on the casket were really a glory of the art. Shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" again filled the Hall when His Majesty opened the lid of the casket to put the address in.

Amidst scenes of unparalleled jubilations, His Majesty stood on his legs to make his reply to the address. The speech was really an inspiring piece of perfect oratory. The note of genuineness which was manifest at every stop of His Majesty's speech was a feature which was immensely appreciated by the audience. Sentence by sentence and at times even clause by clause, His Majesty's speech was being translated in Urdu by His Majesty's translator. The almost impassioned speech used to be punctuated every now and then by loud applause and still louder cries of "Allah-o-Akbar".

GARDEN PARTY.

After the speech was over, His Majesty was escorted to a special room where arrangements had already been made for a sumptuous party. His Excellency the Governor, His Highness the Aga Khan sat with His Majesty in the same room. The rest of the guests were served their tiffin in the spacious gardens below. The party was very much enjoyed by the guests. At the conclusion, His Majesty appeared in the gallery which opened out into the garden where the guests were sitting, and enjoyed the "Amanuallah independence march" which was being played on the band. There mas a peculiar tone of friendliness between His Majesty and the guests when His Majesty responded to the welcome in a friendly manner. Through thick crowds of people who had gathered all round the Anjuman-i-Islam and amidst cries of "Allah-o-Akbar" His Majesty was driven to the Government House.

AN UNFORGETTABLE SCENE



"Chronicle" Photo.

The scene which was enacted at Dongri Maidan on Friday morning when His Majesty King Amanullah receiver addresses on behalf of the Muslims beggared description. Over a lakh of people had assembled on the Maidan, apart from the thousands who welcomed His Majesty on the route. In sponteneity and enthusiasm such a popular demonstra tion has seldom been witnessed at any rate in India.

HIS MAJESTY KING AMANULLAH AT JUMA MASJID

"Chronicle" Photo.

The above photograph shows a portion of the huge crowd which assembled near Juma Masjid on Friday when His Majesty King Amanullah proceeded there to offer the Friday prayers.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar then read the following address on behalf of the Anjuman:—

To His Majesty Ghazi Amanullah Khan, King of Afghanistan.

May is please Your Majesty,

We, the President and Members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, a representative Muslim body of this City and Presidency, feel great pleasure in offering Your Majesty our hearty greetings and most cordial welcome to this City.

It is an auspicious day for the Muslims of this City that they have got an opportunity of presenting an humble address of welcome to that great personality in the world of Islam, whom nature has endowed with extraordinary gifts of head and heart, that have endeared him to all, Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

The natural attraction, which the Muslims of the world in general and the Muslims of India in particular have towards Your Majesty's august person on religious and historic grounds, need not be described here. We feel with the pride born of true Muslims that in welcoming Your Majesty we are welcoming the worthiest son of that land of chivalry across the Indian Frontier whose monotheistic defenders of the Faith have always promoted the solidarity of Islam and upheld the dignity of the Sheriat. Every Muslim is aware of the part Your Majesty has played in the regeneration of Islam, and the only object of Your Majesty in facing the hardships of a long journey to Europe across mountains and seas is the advancement and prosperity of the people and the country over which your Majesty rules.

ABSOLUTE PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

We have followed with interest the various activities of Your Majesty for the progress and prosperity of the people and the country under your sway. We are aware of the simple life Your Majesty is leading with the object of reviving the noble traditions of the earlier Caliphs of Islam. We are also aware of the unusual interest Your Majesty takes in the industrial progress of your country, which has assumed a practical shape in the various factories started in Afghanistan. We have also learnt that Your Majesty has promoted motor traction in the kingdom of Afghanistan for improving communications and developing the resources of the country on most economical lines. We have also learnt with no less interest that under Your Majesty's benign rule people professing different faiths enjoy absolute peace and prosperity. But the greatest achievement of Your Majesty that has impressed us all is the expeditious manner in which you have driven away the gloom of ignorance from your kingdom and spread the light of learning all over the Afghan country. The despatching of Afghan students to the European countries for acquiring high scientific and technical education and the appointment of European Professors and technical experts to impart education in Afghan schools are glorious deeds of Your Majesty that will ever appear written in letters of gold in the history of Afghanistan. Every statesman, who marks the speed with which the Afghan nation is proceeding on the road of progress in Your Majesty's giren, is convinced of the glorious future of Afghanistan as a powerful civilised kingdom.

We have also read with very great interest the priceless public utterances of Your Majesty at the celebrations of the Afghan Independence Day and on other occasions, when Your Majesty has given expression to Your feelings of love and sympathy, not only towards your Afghan subjects, but also towards the other Asiatic nations in general and the Muslims in particular.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' APATHY TOWARDS EDUCATION.

We can not help confessing on this occasion that the present backwardness of Indian Muslims is due entirely to their apathy towards education. This was realised by the Muslim leaders on this side of India, more than 50 years ago and their selfless efforts have resulted in the establishment of this Anjuman-i-Islam, about fifty-two years ago. During this long period of its existence the chief object of this Anjuman has been to give the Mussalmans of Bombay the best possible education although it was no less interested in the social and political advancement of the Muslim Community. We can not allow this occasion to pass without acknowledging the munificent help we have continually received from the Government of Bombay in the form of annual grants for our schools and a valuable free site and building grant for the High School and Hostel premises. The continued munificence of our patron, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Agakhan, has gone a long way to help this Anjuman in its educational activities. The Anjuman has done everything possible, with the limited resources at its disposal, to advance the cause of Muslim education in the City and Presidency of Bomby, and it is due to this that this Anjuman holds the unique position of the premier Muslim Association in Western India. At present there are under this Anjuman as many as two Primary Schools for boys, one Purdah Girls' School one Night School, one Middle School and one High School, where more than a thousand Muslim boys and girls are receiving education in as many as five different languages—Urdu; Gujrati; Persian; Arabic and English. The Anjuman also maintains a number of free boarders in its nostel attached to the High School, besides giving a number of scholarships in its Schools and in Colleges in the Presidency.

HIS MAJESTY'S SACRIFIES.

The Anjuman in concentrating its efforts on Muslim Education has always placed before itself the injunction of the holy Prophet of Islam (May the blessings of God be on him) which hold that the quest of knowledge is the only means for the preservation of the spirit of Islam. We realise that our community can not attain the heights of social and political advancement until it is fully equipped with the necessary paraphernalia of education. The great sacrifices that Your Majesty has made and is making for the achievement of this goal of educational perfection for the Afghan nation have stirred us up to redouble our own humble efforts in this direction with perseverance. We consider the visit of an enlightened and broad-minded monarch professing the same faith as ourselves as a blessing of God, for which we can not adequately thank Him.

In conclusion, we again respectfully offer Your Majesty a hearty welcome and beg Your Majesty to accept this address with an expression of our sincere and fervent prayers for Your Majesty's long life and prosperity. We wish Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen a prosperous voy-

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIAN STATES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON RELATIONSHIP

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ISSUED,

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

It has been decided by the Secretary of State to appoint a Committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from Treaties, Engagements and Sanads and Usage, sufferance and other causes; and, secondly, to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States; and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The Committee will be composed as follows:—

Chairman: His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of Burma.

Members: The Hon. Sidney Peel and W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., Vinerian Professor in English Law.

VACANCY IN ASSEMBLY

RACE BETWEEN ANGLICAN AND CATHOLICS

GOVT. WANTS A SAFE MAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

Considerable difficulty has arisen in finding a successor to Mr. Rutnaswami to represent the Indian Christians in the Assembly. The Government of course want safe vote both on the question of the Shareholders' Reserve Bank and the acceptance of the Simon Commission and the election of the Select Committee. The Punjab Anglicans are pressing the claims of their own man, particularly a Delhi schoolmaster. The Catholics are annoyed that when after the Anglican representation in the two Assemblies, their community was represented through Mr. Rutnaswami, they should be denied the right of nomination of a Catholic at least for the term of the present Assembly. They have a number of leading men like Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar who can be nominated to fill Mr. Rutnaswami's seat with great credit. They fear however that the Protestant Viceroy and Protestant Home Member may be influenced by the Anglicans to give seat to a Protestant without fully realizing the injury that such disregard of the Catholic sentiment would cause to the Catholics.

The Viceroy is lying ill in Bombay and the selection will not be finally made till his return.

REGARD FOR LAW & ORDER.

TENDENCY GROWING IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

Speaking at the Imperial Police Sports last evening the Governor reiterated his statement about the improvement in the police force during the last five years, co-operation between the police and the public and the growing regard for law and order.—A.P.

REFORMS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

SIR R. HOARE REFUSES TO SPEAK

COLOMBO, Dec. 16.

Sir Robert Hoare is leaving for Rangoon to-night.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Ceylon Times," Sir Robert Horne refused to discuss controversial subjects like the Reforms in India and Ceylon. He said he was making an Empire tour purely in a private capacity. He added he was proceeding to Rangoon to preside over the annual meeting of an important mining company. Sir Robert expects to give expression to his views regarding Dominions in public speeches on his return to England. He is greatly interested in industrial enterprises and emigration to Dominions.—A.P.

EUROPEANS URGE REVISION OF EXISTING TARIFF

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The annual Conference of the European Association to-day passed a resolution urging the Government of India to revise the existing tariff.—A.P.

DEWAN OF SACHIN DEAD

SURAT, 16.

Mr. Maniram Ambaram, Dewan of Sachin State, died yesterday of heart failure.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSIONS

DECISION OF COUNCIL TO BE CARRIED OUT

APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSSALMANS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

It is understood the Bengal Provincial Muslim League has been informed by the Council of the All-India Moslem League that preparations should be started immediately for holding the ensuing session of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta on the 30th and 31st December. Invitations have been issued accordingly to all members of the League as well as other prominent members of the Moslem community and there is no intention so far as the Council of the League is concerned to postpone the session as suggested by the Punjab Moslem League. Invitations issued by the Secretary contain a personal appeal by him to the Muslim community to muster strong at Calcutta. He says. "It is of paramount importance that the League should reflect the will of the Indian Mussalmans at this critical juncture."

It is further understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has asked the Secretary to carry out the decision of the Council of the League and proceed with the arrangements for holding the session at Calcutta.—A.P.

INSURANCE CO'S CONFERENCE

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

At a preliminary meeting of all the Indian Insurance Companies in which over 25 representatives were present held under the presidency of Mr. R. J. Duff, at the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the 15th instant, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Conference of all Indian Insurance Companies at an early date. A Reception Committee has been formed for giving effect to this resolution and to take all steps for the holding of the Conference in Bombay. Messrs. Ramchandra Iyer and N. J. Ghor have been unanimously elected Secretaries for the Committee.—A.P.

THE ANGLO-IRAQ IMBROGLIO

WHY THE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Jafar Pash left to-day for Baghdad. While he was unwilling to discuss the details of the new Agreement it is no secret that the Iraq mission did not acquire all that it expected. It signed the treaty however as a proof of Iraq's goodwill and also in order to prevent propaganda which would be started in Iraq if the Treaty had not been signed.—Reuter.

150 CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

COURAGEOUS GIRL'S FATAL VENTURE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Quebec.—It is now known that 33 have been killed and 21 are missing in the orphanage fire which is the third in 1927 involving a total death-roll of over 150 children. The story of the great heroism is told of Rose Goudrault aged 17 who thrice climbed to the third storey and led the terrified group of children to safely. On her fourth entry into the blazing dormitory she was overwhelmed and died.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL,

The Government of Bombay have appointed the Rev. Horace R. Wright, Principal, Union Training School, Ahmednagar, to be a member of the Committee appointed in connection with the reorganisation of the Primary and Secondary School courses, in place of the Rev. L. S. Long, who has resigned.

SMOOTH SAILING FOR THE AGREEMENT

NATAL ASSOCIATION DESERTED

SATISFACTION AT RESIGNATION OF LEADERS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Durban.—A sensation has been caused among the Indian community by the resignation from the newly founded Natal Indian Association of three of its most influential members and the vice-presidents.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the action of these men which removes entirely what serious threat had existed of the split in the Indian community in Natal.

The Natal Indian Association came into existence some months ago among a handful of Indians who shared the common objection to the terms of the Cape Town Agreement.—Reuter.

KAKORI CASE PRISONERS

VICTIMS OF HARD LABOUR.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

A correspondent to "Forward" writes:—"Mukundlal and Rajkumar convicted in Kakori Conspiracy Case, to 20 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively, are now in Bareilly Central Prison. Though both of them are of delicate health, still, they have been put to very hard labour in grinding mills. For want of suitable diet and due to excessive labour they have been much reduced. When they are ill and cannot do their full task, they are punished. Neither do they get any privilege on medical grounds even."—Free Press.

FATE OF KAKORI PRISONERS SEALED.

PETITIONS FOR ROYAL CLEMENCY REFUSED.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

The last curtain in the Kakori conspiracy case will be rung with the execution of the four condemned prisoners on the 17th and on the 19th instant, petitions for further postponement of execution with a view to appeal for Royal clemency having been refused. It is understood that Rajendranath Lahiri who is in the Gonda jail will have the death sentence carried out on the 17th, while the death sentence on Ramaprasad, Roshansingh and Ashfaq Ullah will take place on the 19th instant in the Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Fyzabad jails where they are respectively detained. The request of the relatives of Asfaq Ullah to be permitted to take the dead body from Fyzabad to Saharanpur for burial has been granted.—Free Press Special.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES

TORIES IN HIGH JINKS

(Free Press Special)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Scenes in the House of Commons yesterday night during the debate on the revised prayer book bill were unprecedented in the annals of Parliament. The House of Commons has often been the scene of disorders, uproars and even catcalls. But, on this occasion, the cold, reserved and highbrow Tories were seen excited, some in hilarious laughter in the jubiliation that immediately followed their victory, some, like the Crusaders of the old, talking in militant language and putting to shame the fiery speakers of the Left Wing Labour Benches, while in contrast the Archbishop of Canterbury who sat watching the course of the debate from the reserved gallery with concern burst into tears when the result of the division was announced.

KING FAISAL RETURNS HOME

GRAND RECEPTION ACCORDED

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Baghdad.—The streets were elaborately decrated and mosques and public buildings were illuminated to welcome King Faisal who returned to his capital to-day after a four months' absence. The aerodrome was crowded with the members of Parliament and Officials. King Faisal's flight across the desert from Cairo was uneventful.—Reuter's Special.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ATTACKED

"JIX" ON DOCTRINE OF NEW PRAYER BOOK.

"CONSCIENCE" VOTE IN COMMONS REJECTS PROPOSAL

LONDON, Dec. 15.

An illustration of the divergence of opinion among the members of the House of Commons on the Prayer Book question was afforded when the Measure was brought up for adoption after passage in the Lords yesterday evening. Mr. Bridgeman moved the resolution inviting the House to direct that the Book be presented to His Majesty for Royal Assent.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks followed him and strongly opposed the measure.

The whips were taken off.

The House of Commons by 247 to 205 votes defeated the Prayer Book Measure.

The next step in connection with the Prayer Book will be that the Measure will be returned to the Church Assembly who will reconsider it, and may present it to Parliament in an amended form.

The Commons contrary to all expectations rejected the revised Prayer Book which now cannot be presented to the King for Royal Assent. Although Premier Baldwin recommended its adoption, he pointed out that all must vote in accordance with their own conscience. He dreaded that if the Measure was rejected the disestablishment would become a big political issue and he did not think that the Church would survive the disputes which would inevitably break out once more. He also expressed the opinion that the rejection of the Measure would deprive the leaders of the Church of their authority and leave chaos more rampant than ever.

The cheering aroused by Mr. Baldwin's speech was equalled when Sir William Joynson-Hicks opened the new book which he said involved a change of doctrine. He attacked the hierarchy including the Archbishop of Canterbury who was present in the gallery throughout the eight hours' debate. The result of the vote was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.—Reuter's Special.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY WEEPS IN COMMONS

ALL HIS HOPES DEFEATED

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Sir William Joyson-Hicks attacked the hoirarchy for allowing the ritual irregularities and indiscipline in the church.

Colonel Applin opposing the measure referred to the Dominions who, although not consulted, would be compelled either to adopt the new book or become non-conformist.

Mr. Inskip, Solictor General, also opposed the measure. Referring to the Church Assembly he said that the Commons could not simply be a microphone for the other Assembly.

The outstanding figure during the debate was the Archbishop of Canterbury. Towards the end he leaned forward and buried his head in his arms. When it was announced that all his hopes and energies were defeated the Primate was in tears, rose heavily and slowly departed.—Reuter's Special.

FRONTIER CHIEF COMMISSIONER

PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF OFFICE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

According to a report to "The Pioneer" from the Frontier Muslims have passed a resolution asking that that the term of office of the Chief Commissioner, Sir Norman Bolton, should be extended.—Free Press.

"COSTLY WELCOME TO VICEROY"

LABOUR OUTBURST AGAINST NAWANAGAR

(Free Press Special)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The royal reception organised by His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar has been made most of in the British press,—especially the Labour section, to paint a picture of princes living in magnificence, and organising magnificent and costly welcome to the Viceroy, while poor ryots of the State live in want and poverty. To this, a reply has been made by the Editor of the "Indian" in the columns of the Daily Herald" pointing out that the picture is overdrawn.

EXPORT OF GOLD TO INDIA

AMERICA SENDS BARS WORTH MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

New York.—It is announced that the Irving Trust Company has shipped a million gold dollars in gold bars to India.—Reuter's Special.

ULTIMATUM TO BHARATPUR

PRINCES RESENT SUSPENSION

ENCROACHMENT ON THEIR RIGHTS

DELHI, Dec. 16.

(Free Press Special.)

The Political Correspondent of "The Hindustan Times" throws further light on the Bharatpur affair to-day.

He says according to information available in well informed circles, the Prime Minister of Alwar was despatched to Bharatpur to inform the Maharajah of the latest developments in regard to the question of the Commission and to obtain his reply regarding Government's request that the Maharajah should agree to suspension of recent conferences between the Agent to Inquiry. It appears that the messangers had not returned up last night.

GOVT. ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

He says it transpires that in the course of recent conferences between th Agent to the Governor-General and the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, the attitude of the Government regarding Bharatpur was strongly criticised and openly resented as an encroachment on the rights of the Princes. It was pointed out that such policy was likely to create alarm among all ruling Princes in India.

PRINCES' PROPOSALS.

The Princes, it is reported, suggested many alternatives. It was suggested that Bharatpur would agree to appoint a European as Dewan of the State or that he would be ready to accept any allowance allotted by the Government for a number of years and leave the finances to officials to be adjusted in proper manner. The Government, however, insisted that either he should accept the Commission of inquiry or voluntar abdicat.

If the definite reply of the Maharajah has not yet been received, the Maharajah of Alwar will himself go to Bharatpur.

GOVT. OF INDIA UNINFORMED

NO DEFINITE REPLY FROM BHARATRUR YET

DELHI, Dec. 16.

With reference to press reports to the effect the Maharaja of Bharatpur has finally decided to accept the Commission of Inquiry offered by the Government of India the Associated Press authoritatively understands no definite reply has yet been received by the Government of India from the Maharaja of Bharatpur, and the Government of India do not know whether he has accepted the Commission or not. It is further understood that the personnel of the Commission has not been selected or even thought of.—A.P.

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Brimful of energy and vitality and as happy as the day is long are the children whose daily food beverage is delicious "Ovaltine."

There is nothing as good as "Ovaltine" for building up sound nerves, alert minds and robust bodies. This complete and perfect food contains all the food elements which are essential for health and sturdy growth.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa and containing the concentrated nourishment extracted from these best of Nature's foods. Untouched by hand.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.153.

Mother-Make Sure!

If you cannot feed Baby yourself, then give him Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the perfect substitute for the natural milk. It contains the same vital nourishment and ensures sound healthy development.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists. *Samples and booklet on application to* WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

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TO-NIGHT & During THIS WEEK] Double Programme. [PROCESSION FILM Commencing from TO-DAY

THIS WEEK
NEW DANCE
Sweet Song
and
Pleasant Music
by
Miss. MOHINI YEKBAL
'T MISS THE CHANCE

Sharda's Well-known Production
"FAIRY OF THE FLUTE"
Featuring : Miss MADHURI, Mr. VITHAL, Mr. JANIBABU.
TIME : Saturday, Sunday 1-30 P.M. DAILY: 4, 6-30, 9-0 & 11-30 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.

PROCESSION FILM
OF
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING & QUEEN OF
AFGHANISTAN
In two gorgeous parts. Beautiful Landing Scene. Grand view at Apollo Bunder. Over Crowded Streets.
COMPLETE GRAND TOPICAL
SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

NEXT WEEK !
WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION
"THE FAST MAIL"
Featuring
CHARLES JONES.
DON'T MISS!

British Classic of the season ! Graham Wilcox magnificent production ! A picture of Countless thrills and rare Beauty ! The spectacle that amazed two continents !
TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"
A tale of "ALI BABA and the 40 THIEVES"
BETTY BLYTHE
of "Queen of Sheba" and of "She" Fame. Don't miss her
GLOBE CINEMA, Sandhurst Road.

An Arabian Nights Entertainment ! An Oriental Slave Market gorgeously reproduced! Five years in London. Three years in America ! The love of a beautiful Arabian Slave girl !
Also 2 Reels MONTY BANKS Comic. And a Topic of H.M. King of Afghanistan by Madan Theatres.

NEW YEAR ANNOUNCEMENT !
A splendid picture which will make you happy the whole year long.

AMANULLAH--FRIEND OF POOR

(Continued from page 11)

age. May Your Majesties' journey to Europe result in the speedier uplift of the Afghan nation!

REPLY.

A SOCIALIST KING

KING AMANULLAH'S REPLY TO ANJUMAN ADDRESS

In reply to the address of the Anjuman-I-Islam His Majesty said:—Muslims should not in the midst of their activities forget the name of Allah. Before I say anything, I would like you to shout in as loud tones as possible to the glory of God: "Allaho-Akbar", so that I may get more inspiration to reply to your address. I thank all the communities of Bombay for the very cordial reception which they have accorded to me. It has the same effect upon me as if those greetings came from my own people. The cry "Allaho-Akbar" creates a great effect upon me. (Loud cries of "Allaho-Akbar"). The welcome that you gave me this morning has aroused my passion, put a new life in me. I feel like crying out "Allaho-Akbar." I wish your happiness in both the worlds. Your Anjuman has struck the right note in placing the education of the youth above everything else. It is education that makes a Nation.

The only way to progress is knowledge and by knowledge I mean general knowledge (Ilmi-Umoomi—)the knowledge that would prove useful to you in this world as well as in the next. I want that whatever work you do, you do it for the illiterate masses; so that they may not remain ignorant and depressed. It is a crime in the eyes of God if some of you lead a luxurious life while the majority remain poor. Educate your masses, feed them well and give them enough clothing. Let no Indian be illiterate, hungry or naked. It is not enough if the privileged classes alone get education, enjoy life and have good clothes. What I earnestly desire is that the masses of all countries and all communities should at least get primary education, food and clothes enough to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather. What I desire for my own people, I desire for Indians, I desire for all oriental brethren.

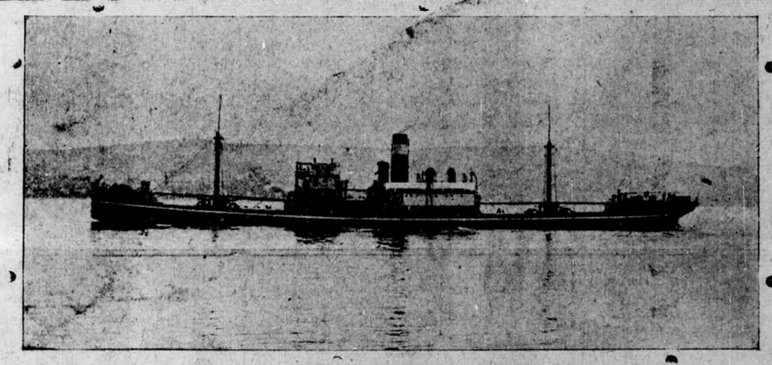
I wish equality for all, and pray that God Almighty may be pleased with the Muslims. Let all the brothren in the East as well as the whole humanity treat each other as equals.

Knowledge has a dual character. It can make a nation, it can also mar a nation. I pray to God that my Indian brothers should acquire knowledge that will be of real help to them in this world and in the world to come.

"Every Muslim should work out his own salvation. Never follow the Mullahs blindly. They will mislead you. Always think for yourself and act for yourself.

I sincerely thank you all, my Muslim, Hindu and Christian brothers and other Indians for your kind expressions of love and regard. Your love I shall carry with me throughout my voyage in foreign countries and then shall take it home and your love for me shall enable me to serve Afghanistan better. I am a servant of my country; that is my only qualification which has prompted those kind feelings in you for me. To-day I stand before you as a servant of my people; otherwise I am nothing. I am just a humble Amanullah. My life, soul and spirit are all for Afghanistan and would that I die for Afghanistan.

In the end I again implore you my brethren to think of the ignorant starving and ill-clad masses and I wish you all worldly happiness and spiritual consolation."



The B. I. S. N. steamer "Manela" which conveyed their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan to Bombay from Karachi.

WOMEN'S RECEPTION TO QUEEN OF AFGHANISTAN

A CHARMING CEREMONY

It is in the nature of women to add grace and beauty to any ceremony in life, but never was a more graceful and charming ceremony witnessed than the one that took place on Friday in the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, Cooperage, when the women of Bombay gave a splendid reception to Her Majesty Shahkhanum, the Queen of Afghanistan. It was a unique event which the women of Bombay will remember for the rest of their lives, for, not only were they doing honour to an august person but they were doing honour to themselves by the performance of such a gracious function. It was the expression of a spontaneous welcome accorded to an Oriental queen by her neighbouring sisters who sincerely admire her work in the cause of the uplift of women in the country where she rules.

The Gymkhana put on an illuminating appearance and was gracefully decorated with flags and buntings. There were present to honour the Afghan Queen nearly a thousand ladies of every community. The Hindus in their many coloured sarees, the Parsis in the height of their fashionable dress the muslims who had temporarily discarded their purdahs, the Christians and others came in a continuous stream. Ladies representing almost every walk of life were there, and to mention only a few of them were H. H. the Lady Aga Khan, Lady Chunilal Mehta, Lady Hidayatullah, Naslie Begum, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Merten, Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others. A spacious dias was specially erected in the centre of the ground for Her Majesty.

A little after 5-30 p.m. Her Majesty arrived at the Gymkhana accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin and Lady Wilson. Her Majesty received an ovation when she lifted her veil and left t the gaze of the audience a face radiant with health and beauty. "A charming queen" these were the words which escaped from the lips of many a lady assembled at the vast gathering.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Mukul Dey, the well-known Indian artist who returned from England last week.

PRESEENTATION OF ADDRESS.

H. H. The Lady Aga Khan then presented the following address to Her Majesty encovered in a beautiful gold casket:—

"To Her Majesty Shahkhanum, the Queen of Afghanistan."

Your Majesty,—We, the women of Bombay, most cordially welcome Your Majesty to our beautiful City.

We have had opportunities of greeting many Ladies of distinction and rank, and to-day it gives us special pleasure to welcome the Queen of a friendly and neighbouring country to one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the world, which is the adopted home of people from all parts, amongst whom there are many from your own country.

The women of Bombay are proud of the many institutions in the City, which have been established for the advancement and uplift of our sex, and we have gathered here to-day at an institution which will give Your Majesty some idea of the work we are endeavouring to do.

In you we welcome the Consort of a King who is endeavouring to advance the interests of his people, socially, educationally and financially; and as women we are in a position to realise the influence Your Majesty must be exercising for the good and prosperity of Afghanistan.

In conclusion we wish Your Majesty, the first Afghan Queen, who leaves her hearth and home for wide and extensive travel, a happy, pleasant and safe return to your beloved Country."

QUEEN'S REPLY.

"I am charmed by the splendid reception given to us by the people of India, and particularly, you ladies, and I thank you" said Her Majesty replying to the address in the Persian dialect. I am keenly interested in your welfare and wish you a happy and prosperous future," she concluded.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir then presented an address to Her Excellency Lady Irwin—

After the queen was offered "pan supari" which she accepted, and the gathering was treated to refreshments, the function terminated.

STATE DRIVE TO RACE COURSE

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC CLOSED TO-DAY

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, writes as follows:—

As His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King of Afghanistan will drive in State from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course and back on Saturday, the 17th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road leading to the stables will be closed to vehicular traffic between 2-50 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. and again between 4-50 and 5-30 p.m.

VICEROYS HEALTH

SOUTHERN TOUR CANCELLED

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

It is officially announced that His Excellency the Viceroy's temperature remained high all yesterday and he passed a restless day. He slept better last night and his condition this morning shows signs of improvement.—A. P.

(Later)—The Viceroy is slightly better this morning but acting on medical advice he has decided to interrupt his tour and to return from Bombay direct to Delhi. If his health permits, His Excellency hopes to arrive at Calcutta on January 1st and then visit Rewa as already arranged.—A. P.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM PANIPAT KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

Mr. Mohd. Sanaulla, President, Khilafat Committee, Panipat, wires: The Panipat Khilafat Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty Ghazi Amanu'la Khan, on his august and auspicious arrival in India, through His Excellency the Viceroy.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY

NEW JAPANESE MOVE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

A prominent firm of Bombay has received the following telegram from its Calcutta agent:—

"Indian Iron steel shares closed Rs. 19-6. The reason for recent weakness in the steel shares is the rumoured appointment by Japanese Government of a Commission to report on the advisibility of imposing duty on imported Pig-iron. The Commission has been asked to submit its report in one month's time. It is impossible to forecast the result of deliberations of the Commission, but there is a possibility that some compromise may be arranged between Indian and Japanese producers so that there will be less adverse effect on Indian Iron Companies. Here no further considerable set-back in steel shares is looked for.

MILL STORES

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Current prices of staple ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quantity	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina sapra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 4 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 2 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 10 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	15 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesiam Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	18 0 0
Bleaching Powder. Electro (German) Small	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	18 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 9
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 7 0
Formal-le-hyde	0 6 3

The above abnormally increased prices of Bleaching Powder are due to scarcity of ready stock and also to the expected small arrivals.

Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and gravel are too often suffered unnecessarily. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. They need the special strengthening help of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

Send for FREE COPY of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

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FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
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Motorists everywhere are trying and buying the new "World" Morris

THE new Morris "World" models were introduced just twelve months ago. During that short time they have fully proved how well they filled a long felt need. For this is a car typically British in workmanship, in performance, and in economy. And in its design are embodied those features essential for universal motoring. The "World" radiator combines handsome lines with ample cooling power; the re-designed chassis spells strength with comfort; the Dunlop "buttressed" tyres add to that comfort and ensure big mileage.

In the "World" Morris you buy a car that will do 30 miles per gallon of petrol; 1,000 miles per gallon of oil; that will give you ten years honest service, and this year still better bodies, still more models, still greater value. Is it any wonder that motorists everywhere are trying and buying the "World" Morris?

MORRIS

The Wheel of the World

PRICES FROM **3000/-**

FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LD.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD : : : : : BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

BODILY ACHES AND PAINS

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

THE **ZEISS**

PRISM BINOCULARS

ALL MODELS AT

EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.

CARL ZEISS JENA

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279, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY & 361, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PROTEST AGAINST SUICIDAL POLICY

"LEARNED BODY, NOT CIRCULATING LIBRARY."

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's rooms on Friday, the 9th inst. Sir Amberson Marten presided. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, one of the senior members of the Society moved:—"That it be resolved that the Coins (Coin Cabinet) belonging to the Society be not lent to the Prince of Wales Museum and that the Society's resolution to that effect dated the 26th August 1920 be rescinded."

The notice of the resolution from Mr. Bhandarkar had evidently aroused great interest amongst the members. Mr. Bhandarkar's speech was listened to with close attention. He traced the history of the Society and observed that: "The Society arose out of one, started in 1804, by Sir James Mackintosh under the name of Literary Society of Bombay, for Research in Literature, Science, Archaeology, Numismatics, Geology, and other kindred subjects, and was joined to the Royal Society of Great Britain and Ireland in London as its Branch in 1830.

That Research was the main object of this Literary Society and is also that of the present Society is amply evidenced by the Preamble to the Rules of the Society, and particularly by the last three Rules. These Rules required the Society to keep a Museum, and a Register of the specimens, presented to the Society with the names of the donors and other particulars. A well equipped Library as originally intended by the promoters has been maintained not by itself as a Circulating Libary as such, but an adjunct or auxiliary to the work of Research. By the new Rules passed by the Society on the 6th January of the current year, the scope of the Society's work has been much amplified, but with specific emphasis on research in Science Literature and Arts. This work of Research was carried out with vigour up to the recent times by scholars, who were members of the Society, and others. This will be fully evidenced by a perusal of the Journals of the Society. Further facilities for research work have also been provided for by Rule 44 by the loan of books to members.

SOCIETY DENUDED.

The Coin Cabinet forms a branch of the Museum referred to above. Till recently this Museum contained not only coins, but also antiquarian and archaeological spectmens. Since the Prince of Wales Museum was set on foot, some of the authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum cast a wistful eye on these valuable antiquarian collections of the Society, and by and by the Society has been denuded of them. For want of room archaeological specimens were first sent over to the Prince of Wales Museum. Next valuable copper plates about 75 in number and about Rs. 22,000 in value also found their way there, although trere was enough room for them in the Society's premises. The last relic left now is the Cabinet of Coins, which has been fighting against its expulsion these last seven years. This Cabinet contains about 8,000 coins. Some of them are very ancient, consisting of Bactrian Greek Coins, Roman Coins and Milthraic Coins. To take specific instances, there are 134 coins of the time of the Roman Emperor Augustus, 381 of the reign of Tiberius, 3 of Caligula, and 3 of Claudius. There are three Bactrian Coins about the year 220-180 B.C. (Vide Dr. James Bird at page 293 of the 1st Vol. of the Journal for 1843). To facilitate the study of Numismatics the Society has also purchased good many books on the subject. The list will be found at page 830 of the subject Catalogue. In the absence of this area collection of ancient coins these books will be of little value to members of the Society, who would like to make research in this subject. In the preface to the Catalogue of Books (Authors) the Librarian has made the following note at page X:—

"The Coin Cabinet:—This forms a part of the Museum. The original collection commenced with presents from Government and private individuals; lately Government has been the principal donor, the Society receiving coins as presents from different Provincial Governments under the Treasure Trove Act (Act VI of 1878 as modified by Act XII of 1891). Under the same Act the Society represents the Bombay Government, and all old coins found in the Presidency are sent to it for examination; these the Society gets examined by experts, and submits a report to Government, recommending distribution of important coins to several institutions and Darbars on the list supplied by Government (Vide G.R. No. 889 of 1905). From the Historial Sketch of the Society prepared in 1886 by the then Librarian, Mr. Tivrekar, and prefixed to the Index to the Vols. I-III of the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, and to Vols. I-XVII of the Journals of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, I may be permitted to make the following extract.—

"Attached to the Library is a Museum. It was opened in 1816 for the collection and preservation of Antiquities, Specimens in Natural History, Arts and Mythology of the East (page 40.)

VALUABLE COINS.

The contents of this Museum, which have been made up principally by presentation from individuals and by Government now contain the following objects:—"The Coin Cabinet forms a part of the Museum (p. 42). The original collection commenced with presentation from Government. There were, however, in earlier years coins presented by private individuals but latterly Government has been the principal donor. Among the former was a present of a valuable collection of Syrian, Parthian, Sassanian, Roman, Greek and Arabian coins made by Captain Bruce, Resident at Bushire, and by Captain Grant of the H. C. Marine. All the coins thus collected were arranged and catalogued by the Hon'ble Mr. William Frere.

In 1864 the Society through the liberality of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney came into possession of a splendid cabinet belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. William Frere. The collection consisted of modern European, American, and Asiatic, as well as Bactrian, Parthian, Sassanian, Cufic, Gupta, and Sah Coins, the coins of the Moghul, Pathan dynasties of India, and a complete collection of Rupees current in Western India, which were in 1844 called in and withdrawn from circulation. In 1867 the Society received through Col. Keatinge a number of Sah Coins as a present from some of the Kathiawar Princes. Of late years, there has been a gradual yearly addition to the Society's collection chiefly by presentation and sometime by purchase from Government.

The following varieties form at present the principal contents of the Cabinet, a catalogue of which was prepared by the then Secretary Dr. Codrington in 1883.

In the General Index under heading "Coins" reference will be found to Explanatory Notes on some of these coins made by members and others interested in Numismatics and published in several volumes of the Society's Journal. Without the help of these coins for identification and reference these explanatory notes will not be of much importance. The members of the Society will be deprived of this help if the coins are given away."

PRESENTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

The Annual Reports of the Society for several years past will bear out the aforesaid observations. Those for the years 1921, 1925 and 1926 may be referred to in particular. It will appear therefrom that these ancient coins are presented to the Society not only by the Government of India, by all Provincial Governments, but also by the Darbars of all Native States in India not only for the purpose of examination and distribution but also for reserving some for itself.

BODY OF RESEARCH WORKERS.

If the Society is tired of enjoying this unique privilege, whicr is accorded to it 'not' as a Circulating Limrary, but as a body of intelligent Research Workers, it could not adopt a more suicidal policy than of handing over to another Institute this precious collection of over three quarters of a century and thereby incidentally depriving itself of its reputation as such a learned body, and reducing itself to a position of a merely Circulating Library. I for my part fail to see the existence of any call for such a sacrifice. It may be that in recent years there have been many research workers among the members of the Society, but there are often such lulls in the life of any Institute, bdt this is no justification for giving up the soil, and thus destroying the probability of a better crop in years to come.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has lost the privilege above referred to, having sent over its collection of coins to the Museum there. I trust our Society will not copy this bad example.

In conclusion I venture to submit that if the proposal to transfer the Coin Cabinet is not rejected, the Society will cease to function as a learned body for research in this important branch, and not only will the Society be deprived of the only relic left of its former glory as a body of serious intellectual workers, but will be reduced to the position of a merely circulating Library. A man of science will not like to part with his scientific apparatus, nor a surgeon with his surgical instruments. A desire to part with these coins, which are sources for research indicates a state of apathy for achieving efficiency in this direction.

If those gentlemen, who founded this Society were to rise from their graves, they would be horrified at this apathy for research in Literature, Science and Art, which the Society is exhibiting. These gentlemen were men of light and leading, held high positions in Society, and pursued research in all branches of learning."

Mr. G. V. Acharya opposed the resolution. He suggested that the work of the scholars would be greatly facilitated if they could obtain a representative collection at one place, like the Prince of Wales Museum. The coin collection at the Museum was handled by experts. There were facilities for arrangement classification and safety at the Museum which the Society in the present conditions could not provide. The Society, if it transferred the coins to the museum would, he added, gain. Father Heras said that he looked at the question from the point of view of practical utility to the scholars who were members of the Society. He could not see how trey were, from what he heard from Mr. Acharya, at greater advantage at the Museum. On the contrary, if the coins were in the possession of the Society, members had the advantage of studying for the two or three hours in the Society in the evening when the Museum was closed. Dr. Parker said he was opposed to the resolution as he thought the interests of scholarship would be better served if the coins were loaned to the Muscum. The Society seemed for the last several years uninterested in numismatics. Mr. Vakil said some of the younger members of the Society felt keenly the rebuke from the Secretary. They were endeavouring to recover the prestige lost during recent years, of the Society as a learned and research institute. The transfer of the coins to the Museum would, he remarked, hamper their work. Besides, he observed, the members were entitled to the additional advantage mentioned by Fr. Heras. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Acharya and Dr. Parker were the only members voting against.

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Nobody suffers with indigestion. The Cook is not blamed for greasy and unappetising dishes. The reason is not far to seek.
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EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

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PETROL BUSINESS IN BOMBAY.

AMERICAS ENTRY

WADALA LAND LEASED TO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

At their meeting on Tuesday the Trustees of the Port of Bombay sanctioned lease to the Standard Oil Company of New York of land at Wadala for a bulk petrol installation.

The Standard Oil Company of New York in its letter to the Port Trust stated that as the Company is about to enter the petrol business in Bombay, a suitable site for the lay-out of an installation is desired, and, requesting to be informed of the terms and conditions under which the Trustees will lease them an area of from 10 to 14 acres of land for the purpose.

The Land Manager, in the course of his remarks on the letter stated:—

The original intention was to keep bulk oil installations to the South of the proposed main 150 feet road to Trombay, and to reserve the land on the other side for Industrial sites.

In view of the present trade conditions and the fact that extensive areas elsewhere in Bombay and its suburbs are available for industrial purposes it appears advisable to put to profitable use some of the "Industrial" land for purposes of an oil installation instead of recaiming and filling in more land in order to meet the application from the Standard Oil Company.

The placing of a dangerous petroleum Installation in the position proposed has necessited throwing a larger area into roads than would otherwise have been necessary. If, therefore, the Company now only take up about 10 acres I think it should be further stipulated that no storage tank, or storage or filling shed be placed within 100 feet of the north boundary of their plot. If they take up about 14 acres it is proposed the Trustees should provide 100 feet open space shown as "proposed road" on plan. In any case no storage tank should be erected within 60 feet of all boundaries.

Should the Company prefer to restrict their present commitment to say 10 acres only with an option to extend to 14 acres, this could be arranged thus.—

The Company to have the option for a period of 5 years to take up a further 4 acres adjoining on the north on the same terms and conditions and rent co-terminous in all respects with the original lease subject to payment of a further charge during the period of the option of Rs. 2,000 per annum the Trustees meanwhile to be at liberty to make use of or otherwise temporarily to dispose of the land.

The rates of rent proposed are similar to those in the adjoining lease (R.R. No. 932) to the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company. As regards condition 12, the "other terms of lease," the Standard Oil Company may be informed that these will generally follow those contained in the lease (R.R. No. 768) of their Kerosene Oil Installation, Sewri, so far as applicable.

In handing over the land, arrangements will have to be made for shifting the several construction lines incuding the Anik line and ultimately to deviate the existing public road.

The letters from the Standard Oil Company and the Land Manager were circulated to the Committee at whose meeting Mr. Miller questioned the advisability of departing from the original layout of the Wadala area, in which oil installations were to be kept to the Harbour or South side of the proposed Trombay Road, and thus isolated from the Industrial area, a safety which he considered of importance.

The Chairman exhibited a plan showing the line up to which the land had been reclaimed, and said that it would probably take a year to fill in and consolidate a plot, on the area provisionally set aside for petrol, of the size required by the Standard Oil Company. On the question of safety, the Chairman pointed out that 100 feet road space was allowed for all round the proposed lot and the lease would stipulate that no tank should be placed within 50 feet of the land boundary. These precautionary measures, in conjunction with the clause requiring the lessees to comply with all regulations of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, would provide an adequate safeguard.

The Chairman also emphasised the desirability of avoiding in the present circumstances further expenditure on reclamation while there was a large amount of land availabe for immediateo disposal.

The Committee agreed to the proposals and decided to recommend the Board to offer the Standard Oil Company a lease of the land on the terms proposed in the Land Manager's letter, including, if the Company so desires, an option on the additional area of 4 acres adjoining on the North.

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KING AMANULLAH AND HIS COUNTRY

(Continued from page 8.)

to tread in the path of progress in order to be better able to receive our foreign guests.

They had drawn up for me a picture of Kabul so little flattering, that on my arrival I had an agreeable surprise in store for me in the reality. And Dar-ulAman hold in reserve for me another surprise. My countrymen will learn with pleasure that the new Capital of the Afghan Kingdom is built on the plans of French architect.

THE KING'S HOPES.

At the mention of Dar-ul-Aman, the King's features brightened up. He spoke to me at considerable length on the subject of that great work. He then passed on to other projects about the exploitation of the natural riches of the country. Being assured by the confident abandon with which His Majesty expressed himself, I ventured to make the observation that the realization of all the projects he had formed depended on one preliminary condition—the construction of a net-work of public roads.

"Afghanistan," I remarked, "occupies in Central Asia the great importance of an inevitable crossways. The conquerors of antiquity and specially those of modern times had to measure the military value of this position. To-day we have to reckon up its commercial value, which is by no means less. It was a great authority on Asiatic questions, no less than Professor Molden, who declared not long ago that the route from Constantinople to Pekin passed through Herat and Kabul (a). This truth is engraved on the map of Asia and history confirms it. It is in vain that the Russians in the north and the British in the South, have tried to divert this current in the sense of their own particular interests. Their rival and parallel efforts knock against two obstacles: a military tradition and a geographical reality. The place is in Afghanistan's hands. But if she wishes that the world route should adopt its territory, it must have a system of internal roads."

ROADS AND PROGRESS.

Visibly interested by this summary exposition of an enormous problem, the King replied:—

"Yes, First of all, the roads. Each road constructed adds to the prosperity of a country and helps the future development of the whole territory. But how difficult it is! The villager does not comprehend its import. Do you know what he does when he learns for the first time of an intended road passing through his neighbourhood He takes to flight. Later on, no doubt, he will learn to appreciate the better value which the road has brought to his land. The new road which I have built between Jelalabad and Kabul will enable motor cars to cover the distance within 5 or 6 hours. The road projected between Kabul and the frontier of Turkestan is already made upto the mountainside and the remaining work is easy."

"When will it be finished?"

"I cannot name a fixed date. First we have to think of the budget and then of the requisite labour. Say, within three years."

"That is as regards the communication between the North and the South. But your Majesty, I hope, does not undervalue the importance of a transversal road from the west to the east?"

"The road from Kabul to Kandahar and Ghazni is good. Its extension to Herat is under consideration. As soon as the projected net-work of roads is completed, we will think of having our railways. We have the will to realize our ambitions, and we will realize them in proper time. But we must take stock of our youth, that is, inexperience, and consider the years since we began to exist as lost. Here is a Persian adage: A man had one good quality and seventy faults. He had a friend, who did not see the seventy faults but saw the good quality which made the man likeable. You will be for us such a perfect friend, and I hope you will only speak of Afghanistan when you have something nice to say about it."

"The task," I answered, "will be very easy for me. I will have only to mention the great things achieved under the reign of Amanullah. But your Majesty should remark that if I were to represent Afghanistan as a country which had no longer any aspirations, I will thereby greatly run the risk of turning away lots of foreigners whose assistance the country needs to realize her development."

"You have my ear," approved the King with a smile. "Very well! Tell your countrymen on my behalf that amongst the friendships which I count on making in Europe, none is so dear to me as that of France, and none inspires our countrymen with better feelings of pride and confidence than that of France. France has admitted our children into her schools. France has, moreover, sent us her teachers, who are adored by our youths and esteemed by all. Still more, if France deigns to lend us her experts in administration and economics, as well as technicians who will help us to realize the value of our country, we will be pleased, we all, myself, my Government, and my people, to receive them and to put to profit their experience and their services."

With these words the King graciously said good-bye to me.

(a) Vide Prof. Molden, in the "Preussiche Jahrbucher" of December 1914, and October 1915.

It should be remembered in this connection that Afghanistan was not represented at the Cairo Conference, but she had sent a delegate to the Conference called by Ibn Saud and which met at Mecca afterwards.

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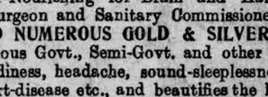

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AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
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NEED OF THINKING NATIONALLY

WOMEN'S DEMAND FOR FULL AND FREE DEVELOPMENT

RANI SAHEBA OF MANDI CHAMPIONS WOMEN'S CAUSE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

Dowager Rani Sahiba Lalit Kumari of Mandi presiding over the first Women's Conference on educational reforms said, it was a happy sign of the times that Indian ladies of various communities even in such a socially backward city as Lucknow were trying their best for the cause of women's education. A nation which withheld education from her women checked its own progress. She said elementary education for both sexes should be organised on a national scale on the basis of compulsion. That was the only basis on which it could be organised. Education during that stage might be a necessity. But it should be possible during secondary and university stages to establish separate institutions for the education of women, which would cater for their special needs. If India was to be a nation and was not to remain merely a mosaic of rival communities its women must be trained to think and act nationally. If Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Parsi girls were educated together, many of the communal differences would disappear, and they would learn to appreciate and sympathise with each other. Indian schools would become the nurseries of the Indian nation.

PURDAH SYSTEM.

Continuing she said "purdah" which was practised among certain classes in the United Provinces stood greatly in the way of girls' education. Owing to this custom if the girls were sent to school, they were withdrawn at too early an age and deprived of the benefits of education. It interfered with their health, for with even the best of intentions there could not be much room in a zenana for healthy exercise and recreation. She knew traditions of centuries could not be broken in a day. She pleaded for some relaxation in the custom of "purdah" in the interest of education and health of their girls.

WOMAN'S CAUSE IS MAN'S.

Concluding she said:

"The cause of advancement of women in India has passed through various stages, the stage of soulless indifference when no one seemed to care, the stage of ridicule when it had to encounter the laughter of the fools and the mockery of the profane and the stage of sericus and determined opposition. Now it stands vindicated. Woman's cause in India does not stand in any way in opposition to the man's. We regard two as complimentary, and not as opposed to one another. We want not war but peace, not rivalry but co operation, not discord but harmony, like perfect music set to noble words. We want neither to fight nor to encroach. We only desire to be allowed to develop our existence fully and freely, to have ample light and air, to be neither cramped nor overshadowed. We only wish the cruel wrongs of child-wife and child widow should be redressed, that our homes should be birghtened by light of education and culture, that we should be enabled to see around us cheerful and laughing faces of happy and healthy girls, instead of wounded feet and bleeding brows and hearts laden with sorrow. I believe, therefore, that I am justified in appealing not only to my country women but also to my countrymen to help us in our efforts because "Woman's cause is man's" and "They rise or fall together."—Free Press.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

After electing five delegates from among Mohamedans, Hindus and Christians to attend the All-India Conference in Delhi, a resolution from the chair supporting Sir H B. Sardar's Bill and expressing its opinion that the age of consent and marriage should be at least sixteen as no girl can be properly educated under that age, was put before and passed. Then a resolution urging the Government to provide adequate funds for education of girls equal to that of boys was moved by Begum Habibullah and supported by Rani Nawab Ali Khan and Jagannath Bakshi Singh. Mrs. Casse's opposed the resolution, but it was passed by slight amendment. Then resolutions concerning imparting of religious instructions, forming of Indian Women's Educational Society in all large cities of United Provinces for the spread of education among married women, custom of demanding dowry from the bride, should be abolished. The curriculum for women and girls should be different from that for men and boys and should include such subjects as elementary physiology, physical culture, out-door games, hygiene, first-aid, care of children, cooking, needle-work, educational hand-work, household management, fine arts, and nature studies. There should be a curriculum for all girls throughout the middle stage of education, and after that stage, alternative curriculum should be permissible, one for those who wish to specialise in preparing for domestic life. Primary education should be made compulsory for girls and free for the poor. Particular stress on the desirability of girls residing in schools hostels for the environment is of much importance in education and the prevailing custof of purdah among women as detrimental to the cause of women's education and at least for primary education the purdah should be discarded."—Free Press.

The Ulsoor Tank, Bangalore about five miles from the city, was the scene of a drowning tragedy in which the body of a European lady named Miss Mcintosh of Austin town was found floating. The relations of the deceased identified her.—A. P.

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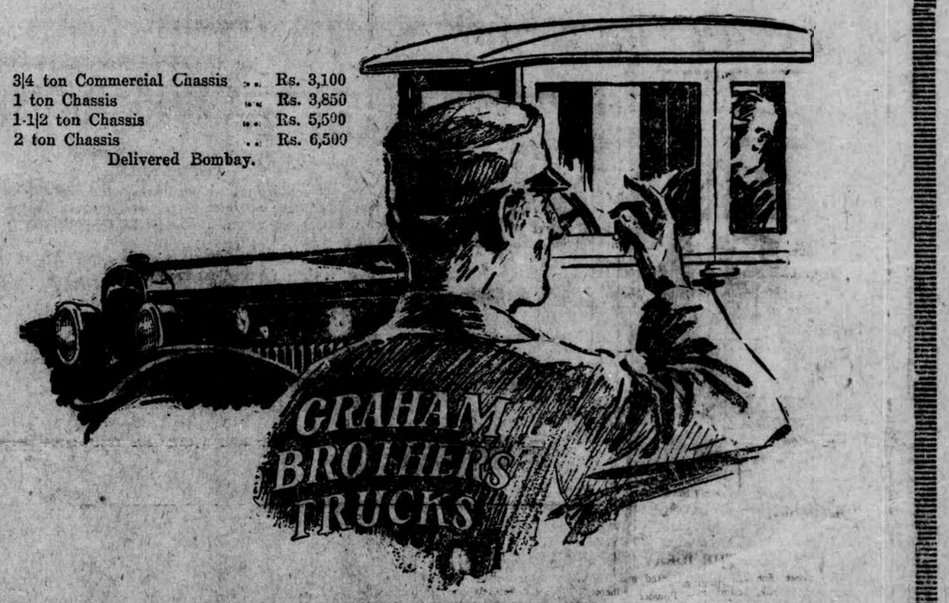

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FREE STATE

MCNEILL TO SUCCEED HEALY

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is officially announced in Dublin that Mr. James McNeill, Free State High Commissioner in London, shortly succeeds Mr. Healy as Governor-General of Free State.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is officially announced that the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. James McNeill as Governor-General of the Irish Free State in succession of Mr. Timothy Healy whose term of office will shortly expire.

Mr. James McNeill was a member of the Committee which drafted the Constitution of the Irish Free State in 1923 and subsequently became High Commissioner of the Free State in London which position he has held until now.—B. O. W.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

DURABLE AND CORDIAL UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini reporting to the Cabinet as regards the Franco-Italian relations in the light of the Franco-Yugoslav and Italo-Albanian Treaties believed that the cordial and durable understanding with France was not only possible and desirable but necessary. Regular diplomatic representatives would shortly examine these problems which were neither grave nor insoluble. As a logical sequel there would be a meeting of responsible Ministers of both the countries to set their seal on the agreement.

Referring to the domestic situation Sgr. Mussolini dwelt on the innocuousness of the surviving anti-Fascist remnants to the tranquillity of the country and said that 250 out of 600 persons confined in islands would be shortly released. He had ordered the release of all guilty of offences against himself.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOVIET CONSULATE

RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Shanghai.—A Nationalist mandate orders the withdrawal of the recognition accorded to the Soviet Consuls in the Nationalist territory and the suspension of the Soviet Commercial Agencies declaring that this "momentous measure" was forced upon them by the recent startling events in Canton where the Soviet Consulate and Commercial Agencies actively assisted the local Communists.—Reuter.

DIAMOND IN DANGEROUS POSITION

PROHIBITION OF PROSPECTING FOR A YEAR.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Cape Town.—A Government Gazette notifies the prohibition of all diamond prospecting in the Crown and private lands for a year from 16th December.

Sir Abe Bailey interviewing approved of the decision and declared that the industry was in a dangerous position and something must be done to rectify it.—Reuter.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

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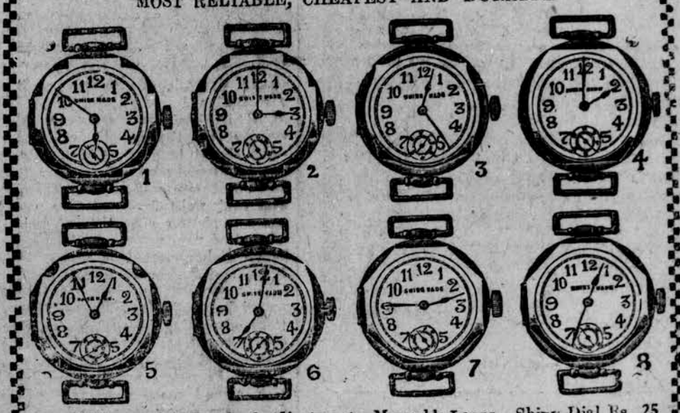

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